



# The Antiquary.



APRIL, 1912.

## Notes of the Month.

THE *Times* of March 7 reports an interesting discovery made at Charing Cross in the course of the tunnelling operations for connecting the present Hampstead and Highgate "Tube" terminus within the forecourt of Charing Cross Station with the Charing Cross Station of the Underground Railway on the Thames Embankment. Forty feet below the present surface the excavators came across a great tree embedded in the sand. When the sand was cleared away the tree was revealed as "a magnificent and shapely oak, over 2 feet thick. It was black with age and moisture, but by no means rotten—pick and shovel were powerless against it. The water which saturated the sand at that depth had preserved the solidity and even the texture of the wood unimpaired for indefinite thousands of years." It is suggested that the tree originally flourished higher up the river, and by undermining of the bank had been carried away by the river, in time of flood, to be caught in a sandbank and to be buried deeper and deeper. A stag's horn has also been found in the course of the same tunnelling work.

At a meeting of the British School of Rome, held at Rome on the premises of the School on March 1, the Director, Dr. Thomas Ashby, exhibited photographs of "a map of the Roman Campagna of 1547," the property of the Vatican Library, to which he is providing a commentary. The map bears no author's

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name, but, as Mr. Horatio Brown has ascertained from the Venetian archives, was the work of Eufrosino della Volpaia, of Florence. It possesses great topographical value, for many farmhouses which have now disappeared, and names which have now passed out of use, but are mentioned in deeds and records of the time, are marked upon it. The skill and care with which it is delineated are remarkable, and it is the largest and best map of the Campagna before 1704. It is interesting to note that a rare treatise on hunting in the Campagna by Domenico Boccamazzo, published in 1548, was written with the help of this map. It was known to and copied by later cartographers, but is never mentioned.

Two days later Dr. Ashby was received in audience by the King of Italy, to whom he presented an album containing forty facsimiles of drawings of Roman scenes by British artists from the Print Room of the British Museum, covering the period from 1715 to 1843.

After Tattershall, Banbury! The well-known panelled "Globe" room, in the Reindeer Inn at Banbury, attributed to Inigo Jones, and admitted to be one of the finest specimens of Jacobean work in England, has been sold for removal to America. The gates of the inn in Parsons Street are dated 1570, and the inn itself is nearly, if not quite, as old. The "Globe" room is remarkable not only for its dark old oak panelling and large mullioned window, but for its very fine plastered ceiling. A replica of the ceiling was made not long ago for the South Kensington Museum. On March 6 the Prime Minister, replying to a question in the House of Commons referring to the loss of this room at the Reindeer, said that the First Commissioner of Works would at an early date introduce a Bill dealing with the preservation of ancient and historic monuments. We trust it may be comprehensive and effective.

Trade journals do not as a rule pay much attention to the antiquarian side of their respective subjects, although there is much which might be so presented as to interest the least archæologically minded of readers.

The exceptions to the rule are worth noting from time to time. In the issue of our contemporary the *Ironmonger*, for example, of February 17, there was a very interesting article, under the title of "An Historic Shop," with an illustration, on an old house in

the trade, Mr. W. H. Lawley, also known as an antiquary, sends to the *Ironmonger* particulars of its construction and history, some of which we quote. "Worcestershire," it is truly said, "is rich in specimens of half-timbered architecture; but while Mr. Appleby's



FIFTEENTH-CENTURY HOUSE AT BROMSGROVE.

Bromsgrove, now occupied as his place of business, by Mr. T. Appleby, ironmonger. Mr. Appleby wisely takes an interest in his beautiful old house, the illustration of which we are courteously permitted to reproduce on this page; and with another member of

house was known to be of considerable antiquity, it was not until the renovation which was carefully carried out in 1910, and the consequent removal of the disfiguring plaster of a bygone age, that the fine decorated and scalloped cross-timbered gables

shown in the illustration were brought to light. The manors of Bromsgrove were Crown lands (the land behind Mr. Appleby's premises is known to-day as Crown Close), and they remained in possession of the Crown until the year 1612. It will be observed that the most striking feature of the architect's design is the repeated introduction of the fleur-de-lis. Mr. George Brown, of Bromsgrove, has pointed out that Elizabeth, who came to the throne in 1558, had no right to the use of the fleur-de-lis as part of her insignia, although that right existed in the reign of Henry V. (1413-1422), when France was won to the English Crown. Mr. Lawley gives it as his experience that he has never seen the fleur-de-lis reproduced on any dated structure of Elizabethan times.



"A reasonable inference, then, is that this house was erected in the early part of the fifteenth century, some hundred years or so before Elizabeth's accession, and during the time of the Wars of the Roses. No expense was spared in the construction of the building; the stone is from a local quarry, and the small bricks used were prepared from glacial clay, deposits of which are found about the neighbourhood. The oak carving is most beautifully executed, both the design and its execution rivalling that of the famous Derby House in Chester. The situation of the house is interesting; it stands at the junction of the road to Kidderminster with the Worcester main road, and commanding, as it does, what was in ancient times probably the only bridge over the Spadesbourne Brook, it occupies a position of some strategical importance."



"A. E. H."—initials which do not disguise the identity of the writer—in the *Bristol Times* of March 5, writes: "Those of your readers who take an interest in the remains of the Roman city of Venta Silurum (Caerwent) will be sorry to hear that one night last week one of the finest portions of the south or Port wall, near the south-east corner of the city, suddenly collapsed, and is now a heap of ruins. This wall is well known as one of the finest of its kind in the kingdom, and its partial destruction will be greatly lamented by antiquaries and others.

The cause of the misfortune is no doubt to be found in the recent great and sudden changes of temperature. The north side of the wall, which is over 20 feet high, is filled up with soil within a foot or two of the top, while the south side is free from top to bottom. Though it has stood the enormous pressure (without the aid of buttresses) for more than a thousand years, the recent weather has been too much for it, and the expansion of the soil inside, caused by the recent sudden advent of summer weather, caused the southern unprotected face of the wall to fall outwards, leaving the inner core and the northern face of the wall still standing. It is strange that means were about to be taken to support another portion of this same wall which seemed to be in a dangerous condition, but the part which has now fallen seemed so solid that no danger was apprehended. Over 20 square feet of the wall has gone, and the ruin is quite beyond repair. The fall has exposed the interior of the wall, the rubble or herring-bone masonry of which can now be seen; but this may collapse at any moment, and visitors who wish to see it are advised to lose no time."



The press view of the new London Museum, Kensington Palace, took place on March 20, too late for notice in this issue of the *Antiquary*.



The *Standard* of February 26 says: "The Rev. Dr. Solloway, Vicar of Selby Abbey, who a short time ago announced the discovery at Selby of a hitherto unknown Washington shield, has come across another example in his native town of Chorley, Lancashire. It was found in such a remarkable armorial combination as should make Chorley a perfect Mecca for our Transatlantic kinsmen. The bearings are to be found as one of the quarterings in the coat-of-arms belonging to the family of Standish of Duxbury, and are represented twice over in the ancient parish church of the Lancashire manufacturing town. On the north side of the chancel, on a window of two lights, are depicted in stained glass the figures of St. Lawrence and St. Alban. Above the head of the former appear the arms in question—those of Alexander Standish, who

was born about 1570, impaling the arms of his wife, Margaret Ashton. The dexter half of the shield, the Standish portion, consists of six quarterings, the first and sixth being three silver stand dishes on a blue field, for Standish of Duxbury; and the fifth being gules, two bars argent; in chief three mullets of the last, for Washington.



"The Duxbury connection of the Standish family is well known to Americans, as it is to all readers of *The Courtship of Miles Standish*, 'who could trace his pedigree plainly back to Hugh Standish, of Duxbury Hall, in Lancashire, England, heir unto vast estates'; but the Washington quartering in the Standish achievement will come as a surprise to our cousins beyond the sea, for though numerous Americans visiting Duxbury Hall have found their way to Chorley Parish Church, few, if any, seem to have noticed the stars and stripes of the Washington quarter. It will be observed that at Chorley the stars, mullets, and bars are white, while the field is red, the tinctures being the reverse of those usually represented on the Washington coat, as, for instance, in the window of Selby Abbey; but this difference is well known to heraldic students, certain branches of the Washington family bearing a silver shield with red bars and mullets, and others a red shield with silver bars and mullets.



"The church at Chorley should not only be an attraction to Americans because of this shield in stained glass, but because of its duplication on the Standish pew, which still remains. The pew is a big square, one of beautiful Jacobean design, and bears on its back the identical quarterings of the window, though lacking the tinctures. Of incomparable interest must these heraldic insignia be, and the district in which they are found should be nothing less than magnetic to our American kinsfolk, especially when they realize that within a couple of miles from the church stands the famous Duxbury Hall, where also is to be seen the shield of stone bearing the same armorial device. The name of Standish alone is always precious, but Standish, in heraldic union with Washington, conjures up some bygone matrimonial connections between two great families."

The summer meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute will this year be held at Northampton, from Tuesday, July 23, to Wednesday, July 31. Mr. Everard L. Guilford, M.A., 23, Lenton Avenue, Nottingham, is in charge of all the arrangements, but applications for tickets should be made in due course to Mr. Hardinge Tyler, M.A., F.S.A., the hon. secretary of the Institute, at 19, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. The Institute is also arranging to hold a spring meeting on Wednesday, May 22, at the Tower of London, under the guidance of Mr. C. R. Peers, M.A., Sec. S.A., and Mr. Harold Sands, F.S.A.



The *Architect* of March 8 and 15 contained a paper on "Post-and-Plaster Buildings in Lancashire," with twelve good illustrations of such examples as Speke Hall, near Liverpool; Agecroft Hall, near Manchester; Smithills Hall and Hall i' th' Wood, Bolton; and Kersal Hall and Ordsall Hall, Manchester.



"During the demolition of the historic Ship Hotel," says the *Times*, February 24, "three interesting pieces of masonry, presumably portions of the old Reading Abbey, have been discovered near the Holy Brook, which runs at the back of the hotel and underneath one of the old chimney-stacks. The first is a moulded keystone of a fifteenth-century arch, enriched with four crockets and the base of a finial, and is in very good preservation. Another stone, the *voussoir* of a twelfth-century arch, is enriched with a typical Norman billet moulding in a fair state of preservation. The third is the *voussoir* of a thirteenth-century arch, deeply moulded with the roll and hollow typical of the period. The architects have carefully measured the stones, and propose to have them photographed before it is decided where they shall eventually be placed. Another interesting find is an old water conduit in wood elm, bored for conveying water before the days of metal pipes."



Alderman Jacob, of Winchester, writes: "An example of the vicissitudes of ancient monuments has occurred recently amongst the 'finds' in the excavations necessary for the refoundation of Winchester Cathedral—a



tremendous work just nearing completion by Messrs. Thompson of Peterborough, the cost being £112,000, besides 5,000 guineas devoted by the Goldsmiths' Company of London for the necessary restoration of the west front. The 'find' in question, discovered a few feet beneath the surface in the excavations for the buttresses of the south aisle of the nave, was the top slab of the Purbeck marble memorial of the heart sepulture of Bishop Ethelmar de Valence, 1250-1260, half-brother of Henry III. The memorial itself has had several removals, for in old engravings—notably Britton and Bailey's *Winchester Cathedral*—the monument, an extremely elegant one, vesica-shaped, and much injured, is shown leaning against a pillar in the east end of the north aisle of the nave. Whether Garbett, in his repairs, restorations, and shifting of monuments in the earlier part of the nineteenth century, found it there, or himself had it shifted, is unknown. He certainly did move memorials of Sir A. de Gaveston, Peter de la Roche, Prior Basing, and others, and the flat stone of an early Mayor of Winchester, named Bowland, whose name does not appear on the list of mayors. Ethelmar died at Paris, and was buried in the Church of St. Genevieve there. His heart was sent to the cathedral for burial, presumably where there remains the epitaph, placed over it by Bishop Fox when he erected his beautiful screens between the Decorated arches north and south of the chancel. Fox, a devout man, imbued with every reverence for the illustrious dead—witness his shrine-like coffers of the Saxon Kings and others—was careful not to disturb in his work the remains he found. These he arched over, and indicated by his reproductions of epitaphs. Dr. Kitchen during his tenure of the deanery, examined, amongst others, the deposits of Prince Richard, the brother of Rufus, and the heart burial of Nicholas de Ely, finding Fox's inscriptions truthful, and the deposits undisturbed. His call to Durham prevented further investigations as to the opposite interments—Ethelmar's heart, the remains of Hardicanute, and those of Bishop Pontissura. The monument to Ethelmar's heart, since Garbett's work, has been attached to the wall within a panel of De Lucy's work, close to the Chapel of the Guardian Angels. Its top is modern, and

the tablet at the base also. The discovery of the ancient apex, with the mitre, etc., and the shields of arms, the Lions of England, and the Eagle of De Valence, caused great interest. In order to replace it, the monument was removed under the care of Mr. N. G. H. Nisbett, cathedral architect—zealous for the preservation of ancient work—and the modern bits taken away, and the ancient piece (which had evidences of colour) replaced once more. In the course of this removal the following discovery was made by Mr. Nisbett; we quote his own words: 'When the nineteenth-century tablet was removed I noticed a cavity in the wall behind, 7 inches square, partly concealed by mortar, which had been kept in position by the stone removed. Brushing away the mortar, a dark-coloured cylindrical object was seen, which, on farther investigation, proved to be a leaden casket, 6½ inches high and 6 inches in diameter, with loose lid. It was found to contain several small pieces of decayed wood, some dark-coloured material, and several fibrous and apparently vegetable fragments. The casket was formed of old 'cast' lead, with the sand grains clearly visible on the inside. It had a soldered joint down the side, and a hole in the bottom, partly caused by accidental damage. Inside a piece of lead of different colour, and smooth on both sides, had been loosely placed in the bottom to remedy the defect referred to. This piece of lead also showed marks of injury, as though from accidental striking with a pickaxe or similar implement. It has not yet been fully examined.' A point worth consideration now is the examination of the masonry under Fox's epitaph to see if the heart has been removed. In a footnote in Woodward's history of the Cathedral there is mention of a heart burial found many years ago, where the stairs were to the organ-loft, which preceded those made in Dr. Wesley's time, these latter carried through the vaulting of the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre (a piece of vandalism)."



As was provisionally announced some little time ago, the Silversmiths' work, forming part of the collections lent by Mr. Pierpont Morgan to the Victoria and Albert Museum, was the

second portion of that collection to be withdrawn. The withdrawal took place early in March.

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A Reuter's telegram from Rome to the *Paris New York Herald*, March 7, says: "According to a Pompeii telegram to the *Tribuna*, the excavations begun there two months ago in an unexplored part of the buried city have produced important discoveries, which the Director-General and Council of Fine Arts are engaged in examining. The exact nature of the discoveries is being kept secret, and the excavations are being carefully guarded. It is, therefore, to be gathered that they are of exceptional interest. Inscriptions of the greatest historical value have been unearthed. In a street called the 'Street of Abundance' a number of shops were excavated containing archæological treasures." Another telegram says that "the shops have been found to contain an immense quantity of precious objects, including vases and gold money. Petrified provisions have also been unearthed."

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We take the following note from the *Inverness Chronicle*, February 21: "In connection with an application to the Crofters Commission by Major Matheson, of the Lews, for power to resume a small strip of two crofts at Eoropie, Ness, for the purpose of enlarging the area of the site of the old 'temple' there, the Commissioners, in a note to their interlocutor granting the application, give some interesting historical details with regard to the temple. They say: 'The ruined temple is to be restored as a place of worship in connection with the Episcopal Church in Scotland. It is a monument of great local and historical interest. Probably it is one of the many churches erected by, or in honour of, St. Maeldubh. It contained his stone pillow. As a shrine for the cure of persons mentally deranged it has been held in high repute down to recent times. The patient, having been made to drink of the neighbouring holy well, and led three times round the temple, sun-wise, was laid in it for the night, bound hand and foot before the altar, with his head resting on the saint's pillow. If not cured by morning, the patient was regarded as incurable. After the Refor-

mation the temple seems to have been abandoned as a place of Christian worship, but curious propitiatory rites connected with the older cult of Shony, the god who sent sea-ware, revived, and were practised within its walls so late as the eighteenth century.' If the ruined temple is, as the Commissioners say, "a monument of great local and historical interest," it is surely a great mistake to "restore" it as a place of worship of any kind whatever. Such "restoration" can only mean destruction.

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A Paleolithic hammer-head, described as "the second finest of the three known Paleolithic hornstone hammer-heads," was sold at Sotheby's on February 19 for £105, and has since been presented by the Marquis of Bute to the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. It was found originally near Bonar Bridge, Sutherland.

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The following gentlemen have been elected Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries: Messrs. Herbert Balch, A. E. Bowen, C. T. Clay, G. C. Druce, J. R. Dunlop, Robert Mond, Philip Nelson, and W. S. Ogden.

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"Dr. Garstang," says the *Athenæum*, March 16, "has just returned from the nine months' excavations in Asia Minor and the Sudan that he has been conducting for the University of Liverpool. At his former site at Sakhtje Guezi, near Ain-tab, he has explored nearly the whole of a buried Hittite city, and has found, besides the remains of a large 'palace temple,' several Hittite houses. He also claims to have succeeded, by a system of sectional cuttings, in equating two of the strata uncovered with the Eighteenth and Twenty-Sixth Egyptian Dynasties respectively, and thereby establishing a much-needed base for Hittite chronology. In this he has been much helped by the discovery of typical Egyptian pottery and seals. Among many other things, he has found some interesting sculptured figures in Phrygian caps which seem to refer to the worship of the god Mithras.

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"At Meroe, Dr. Garstang has also made some very interesting discoveries. His work there, carried on with the help of a light

railway lent him by the Sudan Government, has led to the excavation and plotting of the greater part of the Ethiopian city, and the laying bare of the royal palace with a very elaborate system of baths. These do not seem to be on the Roman or 'Turkish bath' model, and, at any rate, no means of heating has yet been found. On the contrary, they appear to be more on the plunge-bath principle, and one of them is supplied with a system of inlets from above the water-level of the bath itself, which must have produced a perfect cascade. He also found a very small but perfect Roman temple, and many stone statues in a new style of art, evidently copied from the Greek, but showing strong African peculiarities. A Venus in the Medici attitude with a tendency to *steatopygia* is among the more curious examples of this. An exhibition of these finds will take place early in July at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House."



## John Evelyn's "Designe for a Library."

By W. R. B. PRIDEAUX, B.A.,  
Librarian of the Reform Club.



AM indebted to the courtesy of the Royal Society for leave to reproduce the accompanying "Designe for a Library," which was drawn up by John Evelyn in 1661, and is now among the so-called "Classified Papers" of the Society (xvii. 1). Evelyn was keenly interested in the formation and management of libraries, and this scheme was no doubt drawn up specially for the institution upon whose welfare he expended so much thought.

It must be noticed in the first place that the scheme is in no sense a complete classification of knowledge—theology, jurisprudence, history, philosophy, and literature are entirely omitted—but the ground-plan for a scientific library to be gradually built up by the Society. He continued to take an active part in the growth of the library, but was not altogether satisfied with the miscellaneous character it

acquired, as is evidenced by the following extract from a letter to Samuel Pepys, written in 1689: "The Royal Society at Gresham Colledge has a mixture, tho' little apposite to the institution and designe of that worthy assembly, yet of many excellent books and some few MSS. given them at my instance by the late Duke of Norfolk, w<sup>h</sup>. is but a part of that rare collection of good authors which by the industrie and direction of Francis Junius, the learned son of the learned Patrick, Mr. Selden, and the purchase of what was brought at once out of Germanie, was left neglected at Arundel House before it was demolished and converted into tenements."

As far as is known, the classification of the headings as given is original, and not founded on any of the methods of arrangement then in vogue. The division of "Naturall Philosophy" into "Physici" and "Medici" is not very happy, but the subdivisions seem practical enough. The word inserted after "Stones" in the seventh subdivision of "Physici" is "Mineralls." The fifth subdivision under "Medici" would now be "Formulæ"; the seventh, "Cures," would probably cover treatment and accounts of cases.

Under heading 4, "Bookes of Arts Illiberall and purely Mechanick," the direction "See my catalogue" should be noticed. This refers to a paper still in the possession of the Royal Society (Classified Papers, iii. (1) 1), entitled, "Arts Illiberall and Mechanick," and is dated January 16, 1660-1, being thus drawn up a few months earlier than the larger scheme, which is dated May 22, 1661.

In this same year Evelyn published his translation of Gabriel Naudé's "Methode pour dresser une bibliothèque," under the title "Instructions Concerning Erecting of a Library," and the following passage may be given as showing the enlightened ideas of the time on the subject of library arrangement: "I conceive that [order] to be always the best which is most facil, the least intricate, most natural, practised, and which follows the Faculties of Theologie, Physick, Jurisprudence, Mathematicks, Humanity, and others, which should be subdivided each of them into particulars, according to their

Designe for a Library

- Dichotomies, & books*  
*Subsidiary*
2. Books of Naturall Philosophy —
- Physici —
    - 1 Men,
    - 2 Birds,
    - 3 Beasts,
    - 4 Fishes,
    - 5 Insects,
    - 6 Minerals,
    - 7 Metals, Earth &c.
  - Medic —
    - 1 Anatomie
    - 2 Chirurgie
    - 3 Botanie
    - 4 Druggs, Materia Medica
    - 5 Formes &c.
    - 6 Chymistrie
    - 7 Cures.
3. Books of Arts Liberal —
- 1 Arithmetick —
    - 1 Architecture,
  - 2 Geometry —
    - 2 Machines,
    - 3 Paynting,
  - 3 Opticks —
    - 1 Perspective,
    - 2 Dioptrics &c.
  - 4 Musick.
4. Books of Arts Liberales and  
purely Mechanick. —
- 1 Useful & Vulgar,
  - 2 Meane,
  - 3 Sexvile,
  - 4 Rusticall,
  - 5 Farmall,
  - 6 Holle,
  - 7 More Liberal,
  - 8 Curious,
  - 9 Exotick,
  - 10 Models & Engines belonging to them.
5. Books treating of the  
Universe —
- 1 Cosmography,
  - 2 Hydrography,
  - 3 Geography,
  - 4 Chronometry,
  - 5 Astrologie.
6. Books of —
- 1 Oeconomy —
    - 1 Georgicks.
    - 2 Gardning
    - 3 Fencing
    - 4 Cavalrie
  - 2 Gymnasticks —
    - 1 Trachicks.
    - 2 Fortification
  - 4 Military —
7. Books of —
- Pneumaticks
  - Magick
- Evelyn. 1661. 22. May



several members, which for this purpose ought to be reasonably well understood by him who has the charge of the Library."

The book is dedicated in somewhat fulsome terms to Lord Clarendon, whose support for the scheme Evelyn was anxious to obtain, and the following apologia is taken from the same letter to Pepys which was quoted above: "Yes, he [Lord Clarendon] was a greate lover at least of books, and furnish'd a very ample library, writ himselfe an elegant style, favour'd and promoted the designe of the Royal Society; and it was for this, and in particular for his being very kind to me both abroad and at home, that I sent Naudæus to him in a dedicatory Adresse, of which I am not so much asham'd as of the Translation. There be some, who not displeas'd with the style of that Epistle, are angrie at the application, but they do not consider that greate persons, and such as are in place to doe greate and noble things, whatever their other defects may be, are to be panegyryzed into the culture of those vertues, without which 'tis to be suppos'd they had never ariv'd to a power of being able to encourage them. *Qui monet ut facias*—you remember the sequel And 'tis a justifiable figure; nor is it properly adulation, but a civilitie due to their characters. As for the Translation, it has been so insufferably abus'd at the presse, that the shame any uncorrected copy should come abroad has made me suppress as many as I could l'ight on, not without purpose of publishing a new edition, and which now perhaps might be more seasonable, since the humor of exposing books *sub hastâ* is become so epidemical, that it may possibly afford some direction to gentlemen who are making collections out of them."

Evelyn never published the projected second edition, and the book is now a scarce one. It has lately been reprinted in America in a limited edition.

## Eighteenth-Century Municipal Life in a Cotswold Borough.

BY MARTIN K. PEARSON,  
Author of *Chipping Norton in Bygone Days*.



HE ancient borough of Chipping Norton, picturesquely situated on a spur of the Cotswolds, in North Oxon, has a record dating back to the reign of Edward the Confessor. Plot says that "Chipping Norton was a town of note in Saxon days."

Stirring events in the world's history have left their marks on the little town through the succeeding centuries. The manor, like so many others, changed hands at the Conquest. The inhabitants furnished their quota of "bowmen" for the French wars of Edward III.

At the time of the Reformation the Vicar is said to have been gibbeted on the church tower. During the Great Rebellion the armies of the King and of the Lord Protector marched and countermarched through the parish. None of these exciting times, however, are dealt with in this paper. It is the quiet humdrum days of the earlier Georges which give us an insight, however slight it may be, into local municipal life in the eighteenth century.

The charter of incorporation was granted by King James I. in the year 1606. The town was henceforth governed by a Corporation consisting of fourteen life members, two of whom were known as Bailiffs, and the others were called Burgesses. When any member died, his place was filled up by the surviving members of the Corporation. Should the newly-elected Burgess refuse to serve, he was fined £4. The two Bailiffs, who held office for a year only, were chosen out of the Corporation on the Monday after Old Michaelmas Day. Each retiring Bailiff nominated two members of that body as his successors, and out of the four names the Corporation chose two Bailiffs for the ensuing year. The two ex-Bailiffs were known as the Chamberlains, and it was their duty to keep the accounts of the borough. The Bailiffs had the right of appointing the two Sergeants-at-Mace, whose duties were to

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bear the maces before the Corporation every Sunday as they attended church, to attend the meetings, and serve summonses. Attendance at church was strictly enforced by the following by-law: The Burgesses were to meet at the Guildhall every Sunday morning and evening "before the little bell called the Saints' bell should have done ringing," and also "the Town Clerk and Attorneys of the Borough Court, and the officers in their decent robes of office, and accompany the Bailiffs to the Parish Church, and return with them to the Guildhall after the Sermon, and there reverently take their leave of them." Not only was this laudable custom kept up in the days to which we are referring, but there seems to have been a danger of overcrowding. From the Corporation minutes, under the date October 25, 1720, we learn that "Att a Common Council held the day and year aforesaid," "It is Ordered that no Member of the Corporation shall bring any children into their Seates sett apart for them to sitt in the Parish Church of Chipping Norton on any Sunday or Day sett apart for Divine Worship." On the 11th day of March, 1754, the Council ordered "That the maces be repaired and new-guilded ag<sup>t</sup> Easter Sunday next, and that the Bayliffes or Chamberlaines take care to get the same done ag<sup>t</sup> that time."

The Guildhall, or old Town Hall, which is still in existence, was not, as might be supposed, the usual meeting-place of these "rude forefathers." The business of the Corporation was transacted at the various licensed houses. For instance, on August 2, 1727, we find "a Common Council held at the White Hart"; on Wednesday, December 5, 1770, "held at the house of William Crawford at the Sign of the Blue Boar." Other houses mentioned at which Council meetings were held are the Unicorn, the King's Head, the Crown and Cushion, the Blue Lion, the Black Boy, the Talbot, etc. Perhaps an explanation of the place of meeting may be found in the fact that refreshments were an important item in the proceedings. When the "common stock" was in a flourishing condition, these were supplied freely; but this was evidently not the case in 1766. On October 28 in that year, "The question being put by the Bailiffs whether at every Common

Council for the Future to be called and held within the said Borough, each Bailiff and Burgess should be at pay and Defray his respective Share of the charge of such meeting, and that the same shall not be charged to the Common Stock of the Corporation," there were no dissentients. It was also resolved that "Absent members shall forfeit sixpence towards the Expence of such meeting." In the year 1771 the funds were still low. It was decided that "no Toast or Dinner shall be provided on the day of Electing New Bailiffs at the Expence of the Chamber for the Term of Four Years next ensuing." Further retrenchment was also necessary, and we learn that "Bailiffs shall Attend the County Assizes at their own Expence," and that "The Chamberlaines for the time being shall Execute their Office Gratis."

The principal business transacted at the meetings was the admittance of various tradesmen to the freedom of the borough. The different trades represented during a period of nearly sixty years—from 1720 to 1779—include apothecary, baker and bonesetter, chairmaker, clockmaker, clothier, cooper, collarmaker, currier, cutler, hatter, huxter, innkeeper, Jersey-comber, maltster, miller and baker, milliner, mercer, rakemaker, shoemaker, shopkeeper, slater and plasterer, staymaker, tallow-chandler, tanner, tailor, victualler, weaver, woolcomber, etc. Little comment is necessary upon the majority of these trades: that of "baker and bonesetter" seems to be a curious combination; "currier" and "tanner" refer to an important local industry. The staple trade of the town, however, was the conversion of the famous Cotswold wool into cloth—in later days known throughout the world as Chipping Norton tweed, and represented by the woolcomber, Jersey-comber, and weaver.

Smith, in *The Wealth of Nations*, remarks that "half a dozen woolcombers, perhaps, are necessary to keep a thousand spinners and weavers at work." "Jersey" is a technical term denoting the finest wool separated from the rest. The revenue of the Corporation was largely derived from the fines and fees payable by the "freemen" on their admission. One or two examples will show

us that considerable sums flowed into the borough coffers from this source. "It is ordered that Hayward a Weaver be admitted into the freedom of the Burrough upon his paying the Sum of Two guineas to Mr. Chamberlaines and ye fees of Admission." "Resolved that William Wilson, a Currier and a foreigner, be admitted a freeman of this Borough on his paying five guineas to the stock, and ten shillings to treat the Chamber, with the accustomed fees." "Ten shillings to treat the Chamber" is a sidelight upon the place of meeting. "Resolved that Mr. Broome Witts, Mercer, be admitted a freeman of this Borough upon payment of Four pounds Fine, and the Fees of the Court upon his admission." The freedom of the Borough was not confined to the male sex. On December 22, 1732, it was "resolved that Mrs. Mary Mott be admitted a free-woman of this Boro' on paying a fine of one guinea and the usual fees." On the 17th day of January, A.D. 1723, "It is ordered that Mr. Town Clerke presente Mrs. Pool for exercising the Trade of a Milliner, not being a freeman of this Borough."

The fine was not payable by the sons of freemen: "Ordered that Jam<sup>s</sup> Harris Jun. be admitted a Freeman on producing his Father's Copy and paying the accustomed Fees." Another source of revenue was the "Toll Coin," the "Toll of Cattle of Fairs and marketts," which on the "Twentieth day of October Anno Dni. 1725" was let "att the ancient Rent being Seventeen pounds and Ten Shillings per Anno." At the same meeting, "Mr. Town Clerke" is ordered to "Draw up and state a Case of the Toll Coin of this Borough with proper Queries thereto and lay the same before Council and report the same with Councils Opinion therein att such future Common Council as he shall be thereto required." This item seems to have slightly decreased in value, as on June 3, 1752, the tolls were "sett unto John Trinder of this Borough Breechesmaker . . . at the Yearly Rent of £15 payable at 4 Quarterly payments."

"Council's Opinion" was not such an expensive luxury then as now. On October 24, 1732, "It is ordered (Nemine Contradicente) that two Guineas be allowed to the Town Clerke to gett the Attorney General,

the King's Solicitor, or some other Eminent Council's opinion in Relation to Attorneys Practiseing in this Court without taking out a Six pound Stamp."

Although there is no record of an all-night sitting, upon one occasion the Corporation "adjourned to Eight of the Clock on the Morrow morning, at which time the same was further adjourned to Six in the Evening, when Mr. John Hanwell appeared and refused to take the Oaths of a Burgess and paid his fine to Mr. Chamberlaines." This gentleman was not the only person who objected to greatness being thrust upon him. On the 21st day of October, 1746, it is ordered "that Mr. Town Clerke do wait on Mr. Richard Weston and Demand the Sum of five pounds which he forfeited on Refusing to Accept the Office of one of the Baylives of this Corporation, and that on payment of the same the said Mr. Weston shall if he requires it be Discharged from his place of one of the Capital Burgesses of this Corporation and his Resignation shall be Accepted Accordingly."

As Lord of the Manor, the Borough Council were much exercised over encroachments upon the "Lords' Waste." "Att a Common Council held the Twenty-Ninth Day of August Anno Dom. 1724, King George Regis Undecimo, It is ordered that Mr. John Norgrove be presented for encroaching upon the Waste, that Mr. Town Clerke immediately prosede agt. him." On October 27, 1728, "Hannah Ward Widdow having built upon the waste of this mannor . . . by ranging her new front wall further upon the common street than the old house stood," was ordered to pay "annually the sum or chief rent of 4d."

Again, on March 20, 1731, "Ordered that Mr. John Higgins having built his Window of his Shop in the New Street on the Lords' Waste, may continue the same paying threepence on May Day next, Sixpence a year afterwards to the Chamberlaines as Lords of the Manr." In 1734 we find an order that "no straw furze fern or faggots shall be sett up on the Waste ground within this borough. And what Ricks or parsells of Straw furze fern or faggots are now standing or sett on the Waste ground shall be removed by Midsummer Day next." John Phillips, miller,

was one of the delinquents. He had "sett up in the New Street" "his pile of furze," which it was ordered that he "doe Immediately take away." Walter Spicer was given "liberty to Erect a Cottage or Tenement on a piece of Waste Ground lying in the Cocks Towne End adjoining to the Alms-houses there . . . on paying an annual fine as the sd. Bayliffes and Burgesses shall think fit."

In the eighteenth, as in previous centuries, forestalling the market was a serious offence. On December 4, 1766, the following minute is recorded: "Several Complaints having been made to the Bailiffs and Burgesses of this Borough that divers Carriers Higlers and other persons have bought up and got into their hands Geese Ducks Fowls Butter Cheese and other Victuals within this Borough before the same hath been brought into the Market-place for Sale and before the Market Bell hath Rung for proclaiming or opening the Market, to the great prejudice of the Inhabitants of this Borough. It is Ordered (Nem. Con.) by the said Bailiffs and Burgesses that no person (Except such as are Inhabitants and Housedwellers within this Borough) shall Buy any Geese Ducks Fowls Butter Cheese or other Victuals that shall be brought to this Borough to be Sold upon a Market-day before the Market Bell doth ring. And that no such Inhabitants as aforesaid being a Higler Carrier or other Person Buying with intent to Sell the same again shall buy any Geese &c. as aforesaid before the Market Bell doth Ring. And that the said Market Bell shall Ring at 12 o'clock and not before. That Mr. Town Clerk do cause the above Order to be made public by having the same Cryed on a Market-day and Sticking up Pap<sup>r</sup>. in the Market-Place." "N.B. 10th December 1766 the above was put up and Cryed in the Public Market." In the sixteenth century this offence was punishable with the pillory, and even in later days it was described as a "crime of deepest dye."

The Town Clerk was appointed by the Corporation, and retained his office at their will and pleasure. At the commencement of our period the then Town Clerk, Mr. Nedham Busby, seems to have doubted the legality of his appointment. He represented to the Council that he had been called upon

and threatened with a Prosecution for not having a "Comsōn for the executinge the said Office duely stamped." He was re-appointed, and "the Comōn Seale of the said Burrough" was affixed to his Commission. History repeats itself. In the year of grace, 1910, an important action of the Overseers of the "said Burrough" was disallowed, a doubt existing as to whether the "Common Seal" had been affixed to their appointment.

In 1727 the Town Clerk was discharged for "having refused to Act in and perform several parts and duties of his office." "Mr. Nicholas Harback being put in nomination is hereby declared and named Comōn Steward or Town Clerke att the pleasure of the sd. Bayliffs and Burghesses so long as he shall demean and well behave himself in the sd. office." So runs the appointment of Mr. Busby's successor.

Four years later the office was again vacant. Mr. Charles Brown was "declared and named Common Steward or Town Clerke, defending att his own costs any actions wh. shall be commenced against him . . . in relation to this Election and providing att his own charges a New Seal for the Boro' if required." Afforestation appears to have been one of the duties of the Chamberlains, who were ordered in 1726 "in such part of the Comōn below the Town as to them shall seem meet to cast up Ditches and Plant therein in an husbandlike Manner Sallow or Willow Trees to the number of fifty or thereabouts." The minute goes on to say: "And that such Persons who shall hinder spoil damage or destroy such Plantation or Ditches and by Mr. Bailiffs shall be deemed to be poor and unable to defray the Charge of a Law Suite shall by Mr. Town Clarke be prosecuted before Mr. Bailiffs or one of them as Justices of the Peace and that Mr. Town Clarke advise so that on such Offenders such Legal Corporal Punishment be inflicted as the Nature of y<sup>e</sup> offence shall require."

Dispensing the Borough Charities was an important duty of the Corporation. Every year forty poor widows received a groat apiece. Upon one occasion there were only thirty-six applicants; the record states that the last four recipients "were not widows."



Great care appears to have been taken that these charities were properly distributed; for instance, we read that "Mr. Stone and Mr. Grove's Gifts were not disposed of, Wm. Savage and Jos. Radbourne the Candidates being deemed improper Objects"; and on May 29, 1764, "the Gown ordered for Winifred Gardner be given to Eliz. West."

Small matters, too, were carefully considered—"The Penny Loaf Recd. by John Banbury Decd. Weekly be given to Thos. Lawrence." Almshouses existed in all parts of the town, some of which the tenants were bound to keep in repair. There was a legacy of "Twenty Pounds . . . to be employed for ever to set poore People in Worke in some manule Trade of Spinning Knitting Bonelace making Weaving or the like Provided always that good security be taken for the Principall Stock without any use or interest to be taken for the same."

The Bailiffs and Burgesses, by virtue of their offices, were governors of the Grammar School.

About the middle of the fifteenth century a guild called the "Trinity Guild" existed here, holding a charter of King Henry VI. Certain lands and tenements had been given to this guild, by several persons unknown, to find a morrow mass priest and a school-master, and for alms-deeds to be given yearly of the revenues of the same in the town.

The Commissioners under the Statute of Chantries, who made an inquiry in 1547, state that a school was kept upon the Foundation of the Trinity Guild in Chipping Norton by Sir Hamlet Malban, one of the guild priests, a man well skilled in grammar, who had for his stipend £6 yearly. The Commissioners report as follows: "The Inhabitances of the said Towne of Chepyng Norton desyreth that the said school may be still kept for teaching young chyldern. There is much yought in the said town."

Frequent references are made to appointments of the master, and nomination of free scholars in the eighteenth century.

The post of master was evidently either a not very lucrative one, or else the governors were hard to please. No less than ten schoolmasters held the office during a period of sixty years. Four of these were clergy-

men, one Vicar of the parish, and six were laymen. That the Bailiffs and Burgesses were careful in making a selection may be gathered from such entries as the following: "That Mr. Town Clerk do send his clerk to Wallingford to enquire into the character of Mr. Hans who had offered himself a candidate for the Mastership of the Free School in this Borough." The master was appointed "for as long as he shall behave himself well." He was required to teach "the Classicks, Writing and Arithmetic, to keep the said School and the Schoolhouse and Building thereunto belonging, in good and sufficient repair. To have, receive and take, all such Dues Salaries and Perquisites . . . as hath been usually had, received and taken."

The usual fees for the children belonging to the town seem to have been "Ten shillings per annum each, and half a crown entrance," but the Bailiffs and Burgesses reserved the right "to appoint two Boys, Sons of Poor Parishioners, to be taught and instructed Gratis and to remove such Boys and appoint others in their place and stead at pleasure." Records of such appointments are frequent, nor do the Bailiffs and Burgesses lose sight of their protégés upon leaving, for there are instances where the same boys are afterwards apprenticed by them.

In 1762 a legacy of £300 was bequeathed for the purpose of "increasing the Stipend of the Master of the Free Grammar School." A century later the old building was pulled down, and national schools erected on the site. The adjoining schoolhouse, however, remained, and Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, a pupil of the Vicar, there pursued his studies.

The writer is indebted to the Town Clerk for his courtesy in allowing him to peruse the ancient documents, and hopes that this brief glimpse into the past may be as interesting to others as it has been to him.



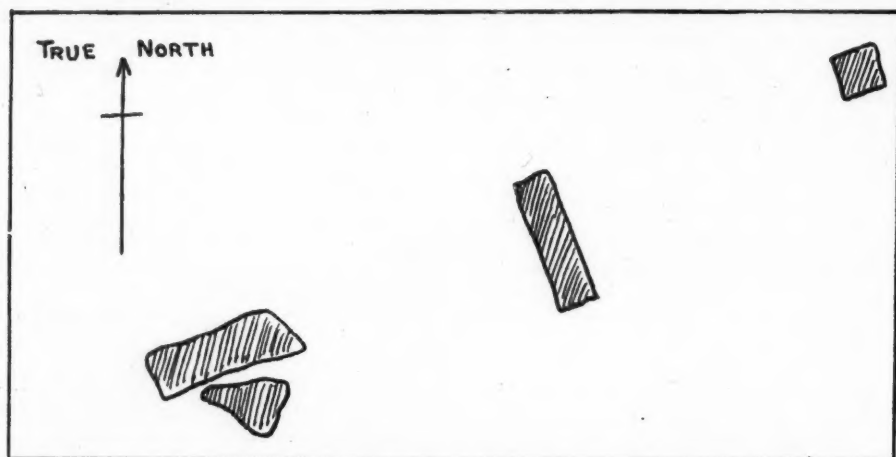
## What is the Mèn-an-tol ?

By GEORGE J. BEESLEY.

**T**HIS question has been agitating the minds of archaeologists for many years, but no satisfactory conclusion has hitherto been arrived at. We find some of them following Borlase, and asserting that this much-discussed monument, which all visitors to Penzance make an effort to visit, could only have served some superstitious purpose, and that it may have been used by the Druids in their religious ceremonies. Certain it is that, until quite

including Sir Norman Lockyer, are of the opinion that the Mèn-an-tol was used for astronomical purposes.

Sir Norman Lockyer says: "The astronomical origin of the Mèn-an-tol, which obviously has never been disturbed, is quite obvious. The plan from Lukis shows that it was arranged along the May year alignment, the advent of May and August, February, and November, being indicated by the shadows cast by the stones through the aperture on to the opposite ones. The 'Tolmen' [the writer is evidently referring to the 'Tolven,' quite a different kind of stone to the 'Tolmen,' which, by-the-by, was



PLAN OF THE MÈN-AN-TOL FROM LUKIS.

recently, many peculiar properties were attributed to the stone; but this is no more than one would expect in a part of the country so favourable to the birth and survival of superstitions. Sir George Smith, writing to me a short time ago with regard to a monolith found on his Higher Lezerea Farm, near Wendron, and which he has had erected in a field by the roadside, says: "It is, unfortunately, without any interesting history. The appearance of the stone from the high road attracts a good deal of attention, and *I expect a crop of legends about it in the course of time!*" The italics are my own.

To return to our subject, we find that a number of our well-known men of science,

thrown down and destroyed by quarry-men in 1869], near Gweek, Constantine, another famous holed stone, 7 feet 9 inches high, and with an aperture of 17 inches, is, according to a magnetic bearing I took last Easter, parallel to the Mèn-an-tol, and doubtless was used for the same purpose."\*

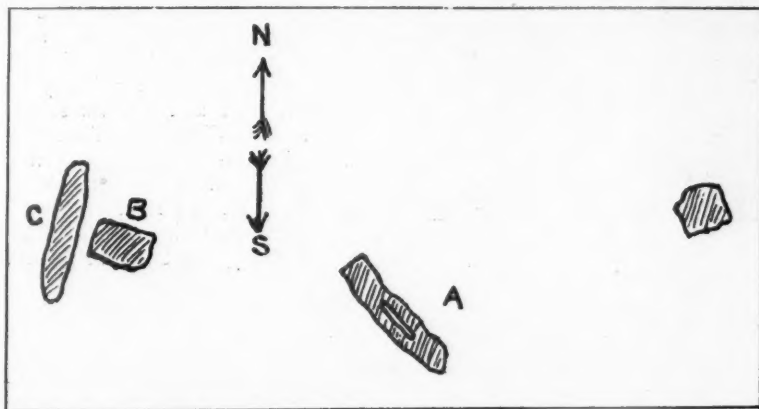
Before going further, I want to dispose of Sir Norman Lockyer's theories with regard to the Mèn-an-tol and Tolven Stone, and this can be done in a few words. He bases his conclusions, with regard to the Mèn-an-tol, upon the present position of the stones as shown in the plan by Lukis. Otherwise, the

\* *Stonehenge and other British Stone Monuments*, by Sir N. Lockyer. Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1906

shadow cast by one of the upright stones could not at any time fall through the hole of the central stone upon the other upright one. Now, Borlase says, in his *Antiquities of Cornwall*, published in 1754, that the three stones stand erect "on a triangular plan," and a glance at his plan, here reproduced, will show that, since Borlase's time, the western stone has been moved some distance from its original position, and brought into line with the other two. This was probably done about a century ago. No mention is made of any alteration in the arrangements of the stones in the 1769 edition of Borlase's *Antiquities*, so we may conclude that at that date they had not been disturbed.

were already in existence at the time Moyle commenced to reclaim his little corner of moorland. When he built the house the Tolven Stone was lying flat upon the moor at the intersection of the roads, and a few feet only from the back wall of the house; and the old man was struck with the idea that by raising it up on one of its edges he would be spared the necessity of building some three yards of the wall separating a little patch of garden from the farmyard, or rather, a pathway from the farmyard to his back-door. This he did, and the stone stands to-day in the place where the old man put it.

John Moyle died thirty years ago, but his



PLAN OF THE MÊN-AN-TOL FROM BORLASE.

As Sir Norman Lockyer mentions the "Tolven" Stone in connection with the Mên-an-tol, I propose to give a few hitherto unpublished particulars of it. It stands at the back of a small farmhouse at Tolven (or Tolvan) Cross, about half a mile from Gweek, on the road from Helston to Truro, and just at the intersection of that road, with a less important one connecting Constantine and Wendron. The farmhouse was built in 1847 by a John Moyle, whose descendants still occupy it. At the time the house was built the surrounding country was wild moorland, overgrown with furze and bracken, and this was cleared by Moyle to make the present Tolven Cross Farm. The two adjoining farms—Upper Tolven and Lower Tolven—

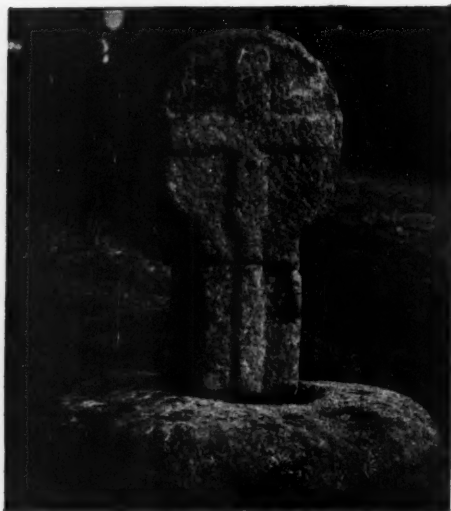
daughter-in-law, who lived in the same house with the old man for some years previous to his death, is still living there with her daughter and grandson, the latter farming the land attached to the house.

Now, we have seen that the Mên-an-tol and its two companion stones do *not* occupy the same relative positions to-day that they did little more than a century ago, and that it is only sixty-four years since the Tolven Stone was raised up into its present position. And we have seen for what reason the latter was moved. Later on I will give my reasons for supposing that it was originally, like the Mên-an-tol, intended to occupy a recumbent position.

Sir Norman Lockyer was evidently ignorant

of the facts I have just given when writing his book, and the effect on his theory is disastrous.

I have just said that, in my opinion, the



BOSWARTHEN CROSS.

Mèn-an-tol was originally in a recumbent position. It is something unique, simply because it is something which has been diverted from its original purpose. Our most learned men have been trying for so many years to discover its *raison d'être* without success, simply because they have been regarding it only as it now stands, without considering for a moment the possibility of some anterior use. Lay it down flat upon the ground, and what it really is becomes at once apparent. *It is nothing more nor less than the base of an old Cornish cross in an abnormal position.* And is this so very extraordinary in a county so rich in crosses? \*

Now for the evidence to support my case, and we will, first of all, carefully examine the Mèn-an-tol. We find that it is a roughly circular stone, with a large hole in the centre. It has a horizontal diameter of 3 feet 9 inches, and a vertical diameter of 4 feet, and is

\* There are at the present time, according to Langdon, over three hundred crosses, and more than forty cross bases from which the crosses are missing.

about 11 inches in thickness. The vertical diameter of the hole, measured on the western side (I say *western* side, although it really faces about west-south-west), is 18½ inches, and the horizontal 19½ inches. This hole was enlarged to its present size about a century ago, for in Borlase's time the diameter was only 14 inches. Now let us compare the measurements just given with those of cross bases in general, taking two or three examples found in the same neighbourhood, in order to give persons interested in the subject an opportunity of examining and comparing the stones with the least possible amount of trouble.

The Boswarthen Cross, of which we give a photograph, stands *in situ* in its circular base on the right-hand side of the road leading from Madron to Boswarthen. The diameter of this base measured in the direction south-east and north-west is 3 feet 9 inches, and the north-east and south-west diameter is 4 feet. The diameter of the mortice north-east and south-west is 18 inches, and 15 inches south-east and north-west. Whether the mortice is pierced right through the base, which is about 11 inches thick, I cannot say with certainty, but I should think that it is.



TRENGWAINTON CROSS.

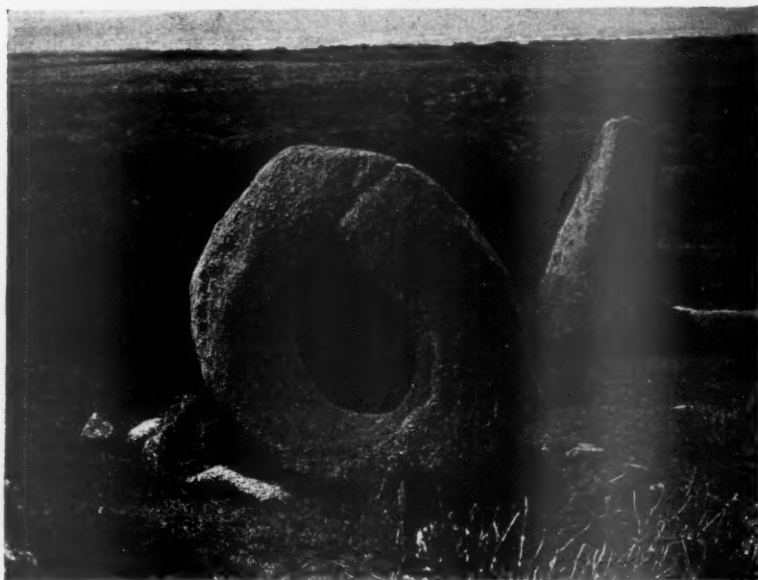
In the case of the Tremor Cross, we know that the mortice goes right through the stone, thereby making it a "holed stone." This base is 3 feet 6 inches in diameter, and



12 inches in thickness; and the longest diameter of the mortice is 15 inches. The mortice in the base of the Nangitha Cross is also pierced right through the stone, which is 11 inches thick, and 5 feet 2 inches in diameter.

I should also like to give a few particulars of the Trengwainton Cross, of which I give a photograph. This cross is quite near to the Boswarthen Cross, to which I have already referred, and stands *in situ* by the side of a track leading across the moorland from the St. Just Road to Trengwainton Cairn. The

look carefully at the photographs, you will see that the western side is flat, and is in a good state of preservation; and it was undoubtedly upon that side that it formerly rested. The other side of the stone, which was uppermost, and thus exposed to all atmospheric changes, to say nothing of damage in other ways during the centuries probably that it served its original purpose, and during which period the lower side was protected, is slightly convex, and shows many more evidences of the passage of time. It may be suggested that the better state of preservation of the western



MÈN-AN-TOL: EASTERN SIDE.

base of this cross is a somewhat similar stone to the Mèn-an-tol, but much rougher, and probably of earlier date. It measures 4 feet in diameter in one direction, and about 3 feet 3 inches in another. The mortice, of which the diameters are 16 inches and 10 inches, is pierced right through the stone, which is 12 inches in thickness. The upper side has suffered greatly from exposure, while the lower side, which can be easily examined, as one end of the base is raised about 8 inches from the ground, is in very good condition.

Now let us return to the Mèn-an-tol. If you

side is due to the position of the stone, but an examination of the other upright stones shows that such is not the case.

We have seen, then, that the Mèn-an-tol is of practically the same dimensions as other cross bases in the neighbourhood, that the hole was formerly about the average size of mortices, and that the mortice was often pierced right through the base of a cross, thereby making the latter a "holed stone." Now I will try to show that it is in just such a position that one would expect to find a cross.

The first question that arises is, "For what purpose were crosses erected?" and I cannot do better than give a quotation from *Old Cornish Crosses*, by A. G. Langdon: "By far the greater number of the monuments are dotted about on the bleak moors, and must have been, when erected originally, far from any habitation. . . . There can be no doubt that many of the crosses were erected in certain positions to act as guides or landmarks across the county in the old days when the Cornish land was almost a

however, the paths 'worn by the feet that are now silent' have long since disappeared."

The Mên-an-tol stands by the side of a track leading across the moors from Ding-Dong, one of the oldest mines in Cornwall, to Morvah, a hamlet on the north coast of the county. This track can be easily traced to-day, and part of it, overgrown with furze and bracken, can be seen in the accompanying photograph. And this road, if one may term it such, was probably an important one in days gone by. It is, therefore, quite



MÊN-AN-TOL: WESTERN SIDE.

trackless waste. The traveller or pilgrim, journeying then to some distant chapel or holy well, had little besides these stones to guide him on his way over the moors 'from cross to cross,' just as we see the stations of the cross in Catholic countries leading up to a calvary. Even at the present time many of these monuments are to be found *in situ* by the roadside, thus showing that from time immemorial the old cross tracks have been preserved, and the now accepted term of 'wayside cross' has been applied to those which are thus situated. In several cases,

reasonable to suppose that a cross was erected somewhere near the spot where now stands the monument we are considering, to indicate the position of the track to travellers crossing the moor who might not otherwise have been able to find it.

"But where is the cross?" one may ask; and to this question I must reply that it was probably carted away many years ago, like many of its *semblables*, to do duty as a gatepost or a step, or perhaps to be used for building purposes. And this brings us to the probable reason for the stone being raised to

its present position. Being a landmark, or all that remained of a landmark, it was probably so posed to preserve its usefulness in this way; for had it been left flat upon the ground, it would quickly have disappeared beneath an accumulation of dirt and vegetable growths. And this might account, too, for the presence of the two upright stones, which are, to all appearances, nothing more than the ordinary rubbing posts one sees in nearly all Cornish fields. These two upright stones,



OLD TRACK ACROSS THE MOORS, BY THE SIDE OF WHICH THE MÈN-AN-TOL STANDS.

as shown in Borlase's plan, formerly stood in a line by the side of the cart-track from Ding-Dong to Morvah, one on either side of the holed stone, which was set up at almost right angles to the track, and a little more removed from it than the other two. They would thus protect the holed stone from possible damage, or even destruction, from carts passing in either direction.

A glance at the two plans and the photograph showing the track will show how far the western stone has been moved from its original position near the track. And it is

probable that about the same time that this stone was moved the hole in the central stone was enlarged. For what reason we can only guess; but may it not have been done to allow the passage of an adult body through the hole in order that similar benefits might be obtained by the weakly adult as by the infirm child, for we know that, less than a century ago, superstitious persons used to crawl through the hole in order to obtain relief from pains in various parts of the body?

I will conclude my article, which is already too long, with just two or three more words with regard to the Tolven Stone, which, like the Mèn-an-tol, is in just such a position that one would expect to find a cross. And though there appears to be no record of a cross ever being there, the place is still called "Tolven Cross," which leads us to think that such was probably the case. Whether the hole in the Tolven Stone has ever been enlarged is not known, but in any case it is no larger than would be required to take some of the cross shafts still in existence.

I have many more notes on the subject, but I feel that I have said sufficient for the moment. I therefore leave my case in the hands of my readers, who, if they cannot accept my solution of the mystery, will, I feel sure, be tolerant.

[The photographs illustrating this article have been especially taken by Messrs. Preston and Sons, of Penzance, and the plan of the Mèn-an-tol from Lukis is given by kind permission of the Society of Antiquaries of London.]



## A Glimpse of Orkney and Shetland Two Hundred Years Ago.

BY W. FORDYCE CLARK.

"And much of weird and wonderful  
In those lone isles might fancy cull."



TWO centuries ago the island groups of the North Sea were neither so well known nor so accessible as they are at the present time.

They had been less than 250 years under Scottish rule, and were still largely Norse in

manners and speech. The grip of the oppressor had to some extent relaxed, but the evil effects of the Stewart tyranny were still painfully in evidence. A free and law-abiding people had been reduced to a condition bordering on serfdom, and many long years were to elapse ere their independence was to be fully restored. Religious life was naturally at a low ebb. The Reformation had been late in reaching the isles, and Episcopacy had not been well established ere it had to give place to a gloomy Presbyterianism, whose doctrines were calculated to repel rather than attract. Small wonder that the people were apathetic and careless in regard to Church ordinances; and, realizing the necessity for strengthening the ties which united it to its remote dependencies, the Church of Scotland had, in 1698, sent a commission to Caithness and Orkney, which, we are told, "did God and His Church much good service there." Shortly afterwards the ministers of Shetland petitioned the General Assembly to send a commission to the northern archipelago also, and in the summer of 1700 this was done. The commission consisted of seven ministers and one ruling elder. It is to one of those worthy clerics—the Rev. John Brand, minister of Borrowstounness—that we are indebted for a quaint and interesting account of the voyage north, together with sundry "curious observes" on the condition of the isles and their people at that period.

Much of what Mr. Brand put on record seems somewhat far-fetched, and one is forced to the conclusion that his credulity must have been more than once imposed upon; but the reverend gentleman assures us that such was not the case. "I suppose" (he writes in his preface) "the judicious reader, in perusing the following sheets, will find things both curious and instructive, affording matter of meditation to the wise observers of Providence. Yet this I may say, as I have not willingly suffered myself to be imposed upon, so neither have I imposed anything on the credulous world, but delivered such things which either I was witness to, or had good ground to believe from persons worthy of credit."

Four of the commissioners embarked at Leith on April 12, 1700. Unfortunately, the

name of the vessel is not given, but we gather that she carried other passengers, and was under charter to bring "a freight of victual" from Orkney. Four days after leaving Leith, Kirkwall was reached, after various experiences, which, though of some moment to the travellers themselves, are of little interest to the general reader. It was now that the troubles of the devoted band began. The vessel which had carried them north went no farther than Kirkwall, and there was still well nigh a hundred miles of turbulent sea to be crossed ere their destination was reached. As there was no passenger vessel trading regularly between Orkney and Shetland, the commissioners were obliged to continue their voyage in an open boat, locally known as a "sixareen."

After spending ten days at Kirkwall ("assisting that Presbytery in some of their affairs"), the party set sail for the Isle of Sanday, this being the first stage of the northward journey. They had not proceeded far, however, before a violent gale sprang up, and for a time the boat was in danger of foundering; and it was only after being buffeted by wind and wave for eight hours that Sanday was reached. Here the party was "storm-stayed" for nearly a fortnight, when, the weather moderating somewhat, the voyage was resumed. But "rude Boreas" had not yet had sufficient sport with the forlorn travellers, and they were no sooner fairly under way than they were obliged to put back. At the end of another week they still found themselves in Orkney, although repeated attempts had been made to cross the stretch of angry sea that lay between them and their destination. They now came to the conclusion that it had been decreed that they were not to reach Shetland, and they were "in great perplexity, not knowing what to do—whether to make any further attempt, or to return home *re infecta*, seeing God in His Providence had so crossed them hitherto."

After much deliberation they determined to still persevere, and, the weather showing signs of improvement, they once more embarked. This time fortune favoured them, and in less than twenty-four hours the commissioners found themselves at Lerwick. It was now May 18, and the party had left Leith on April 12. Ten days had been



devoted to the business of their mission at Kirkwall; the remaining twenty-seven had been spent in covering (or attempting to cover) the distance between Leith and Lerwick! Small wonder their expedition assumed such importance in the minds of those old-world divines!

The commissioners only remained in Shetland for about three weeks, when they returned south again by way of Kirkwall and Thurso. Doubtless they felt that they had had enough of the North Sea, and preferred to make the return journey overland.

During his brief sojourn in the isles, the minister of Borrowstounness, who was of an inquiring turn of mind, made the most of his time, taking notes of all he saw and heard, and making himself acquainted with the ancient history of the country, as well as with the traditions and customs of the inhabitants. Of the religious condition of the people, and of the work done by the commissioners, he does not say much, his diary being largely taken up with topographical details relating to the various islands and parishes, interspersed with which are strange tales and legends picked up here and there—the whole being loosely held together by a running commentary couched in a quaint and highly religious strain.

It is interesting to note that in one part of Orkney Mr. Brand found some people who could speak nothing but Norse, which is somewhat surprising in view of the close proximity of those isles to the mainland. It, however, shows how tenaciously the people continued to cling to the traditions of their Scandinavian forefathers, despite the many influences which were at work in an opposite direction.

Mr. Brand was much impressed by the longevity of the Orcadians, which he attributes to the purity of the air. He tells of one couple who "lived in a conjugal state" for more than eighty years; and he also mentions the case of a Westray man who was said to have died at the age of seven score years.

At the time the ecclesiastical commissioners visited Orkney, about half the rental of the islands was payable to the Crown, and those rents were farmed out to taxmen, who did not hesitate to extort their pound of flesh

from the small farmers and cotters who were thus placed in their power. The rents were paid in money, meal, oats, barley, and butter; and unless the sum required, or its equivalent, was immediately forthcoming, the people were evicted without ceremony. That agriculture was in rather a primitive state may be gathered from the following description of an Orkney plough:

"Their ploughs are little and light, having only one stilt, and but little iron in them; hence when at the end of the ridge, he who holds it lifts it up, and carries it to the other side, and if he please, may carry it home on his shoulder."

The price obtainable for live-stock was not calculated to enrich the farmer, for we are told that a good cow brought half a sovereign, while a sheep could be had for about two shillings, and a fowl for twopence.

A rather curious custom that at one time obtained in Orkney is alluded to by Mr. Brand:

"The King's Falconer useth to go every year to these isles taking the young hawks and falcons to breed, and every house in the country is obliged to give him a hen or a dog, except such as are exempted."

Eagles appear to have been much in evidence in Orkney in those days, and wrought great havoc amongst the poultry and young lambs:

"Hence there is an Act standing in the Steward's books that whoever shall kill an eagle shall have a hen out of every house of the parish where he is killed."

It will doubtless surprise some people to learn that, according to our reverend diarist, there were giants in Orkney in former times. He tells of a grave in the Island of Sanday which was 19 feet long. On being opened, it was found to contain "the piece of the backbone of a man, greater than the backbone of any horse. . . . And some there have been lately of a gigantic stature in these isles; as that man who died not long since, who from his height they commonly called 'the meikle man of Waes.'"

But more startling is the following:

"There are frequently Fin-men seen here upon the coasts, as one about a year ago on Stronsay, and another within these few months on Westray, a gentleman with many

others in the isle looking on him nigh to the shore ; but when any endeavour to approach them, they flee away most swiftly. It is very strange that one man sitting in his little boat should come some hundreds of leagues from their own coasts, as they reckon Finland to be from Orkney. It may be thought wonderful how they live all that time, and are able to keep the sea so long. His boat is made of seal-skins, or some kind of leather ; he also hath a coat of leather upon him, and he sitteth in the middle of his boat, with a little oar in his hand, fishing with his lines ; and when in a storm he seeth the high surge of a wave approaching, he hath a way of sinking his boat, till the wave pass over. . . . The fishers here observe that these Fin-men by their coming drive away the fishes from the coasts."

Nor was the age of miracles past when Mr. Brand and his colleagues visited the Orcades. He tells of a loch in the Isle of Papa Westray which was a modern Pool of Siloam, for thither people came from all quarters to be cured of their ills. Before making use of the water the afflicted ones (or such of them as were able to do so) had to walk several times around the loch without uttering a word, otherwise the "cure" would be "marred." Mr. Brand admits that on making close inquiry into the reputed "cures," he found that "it was but few in whom the effect of healing was produced"; and he attributes any small virtue there might be in those ablutions to faith on the part of the sufferer, or to Satanic agency.

Amongst the other superstitions alluded to was the belief in charms for stopping excessive bleeding and relieving toothache, which were said to be invariably efficacious. The following will serve as an example :

"Some years ago there was one who used this charm for abating the pain of one living at a distance. . . . When the charm was performed . . . there fell a living worm out of the patient's mouth when he was at supper. This my informer knows to be a truth, and the man from whose mouth it fell is yet alive in the Isle of Sanday."

The comments of the pious narrator on this extraordinary tale are decidedly naïve :

"Whether the worm was generated in the corrupt part, and so fell out by the Devil's

means at the using of the charm ; or the worm was brought by an evil spirit *aliunde* to the mouth, and thence falling down, I shall not determine."

The commissioners met with a cordial reception in Shetland, and Mr. Brand pays a warm tribute to the civility and hospitality of the people. He gives the lie to the aspersions which in former times was thrown upon the Shetlanders in connection with their treatment of shipwrecked sailors, and cites an example of their kindness and generosity to the crew of a vessel which was driven on the coast shortly before his visit.

Mr. Brand found three languages in common use throughout the northern archipelago—viz., English, Dutch, and Norse. The last named, he says, was so common that it was the first language many of the children learned to speak.

It is interesting to note that in the matter of longevity Shetland went one better than Orkney, mention being made of a man who lived 180 years, "and all his time never drank beer or ale." We also read of another man who married when he was over a hundred, and was still going to the fishing forty years later !

The only disease found in Shetland was a kind of scurvy, which Mr. Brand attributes to the excessive eating of *sillacks* and *piltacks* (the young of the coal-fish), and to the drinking of hot *blaand*—a beverage made from sour milk. Shortly after his visit, however, smallpox broke out at Lerwick, and, spreading through the isles, carried off a large number of the inhabitants.

In those far-off days there seems to have been a good deal of commerce between Orkney and Shetland. "So great," says Mr. Brand, "is the advantage that these isles do reap by their neighbourly commerce with one another, that as Zetland could not well live without Orkney's corn, so neither could Orkney be so well without Zetland's money." And Shetland's money, we read, came almost entirely from "foreign nations and countries whose merchants traffic with them, as Holland, Hamburg, Bremen, etc."

About this period the great Dutch herring fishery was at its height, and the Shetland people did a roaring trade with the Hollanders, who visited their shores in large

numbers every summer. Owing to the constant demand for those commodities, farm produce and live-stock commanded better prices in Shetland than in Orkney, and altogether the people of the northern group would seem to have been better off than their friends in Orkney. In those days we are told that the herring fishing was known as the "gold-mine of Holland," and sometimes as many as 2,200 busses were to be seen lying at anchor in Bressay Sound.

At the present time, when the future of the Shetland herring fishing is causing so much anxiety, and when the boats have to sail (or steam) many scores of miles in order to intercept the erratic shoals, it makes one sigh for the days that are no more to read the following :

"Great shoals of herring do swim in these seas which are taken in the summer season, especially in the month of July and the beginning of August, for some times then they come within a pennie-stone (*sic*) cast of the shore, and be swimming so thick, and taken so fast, that one boat will call upon another to come and help them, and take a share of their fishes."

Perhaps, however, history may some day repeat itself!

Mr. Brand found a good deal of superstition in Shetland, but, strange to say, not so much as in Orkney. He tells of an old church in Weisdale which was "much frequented by superstitious country people, who light candles therein, drop money in and about it, go on their bare knees round it, and to which in their straits and sickness they have their recourse. . . . A minister also told me that it was much frequented by women, who, when they desire to marry, go to this Church, making their vows, and saying their prayers there, so assuring themselves that God would cause men come in suit of them."

Reference is also made to another old church in Northmavine, which was demolished by order of the minister of the parish because the people superstitiously frequented it.

"When demolished, behind the place where the altar stood, and also beneath the pulpit, were found several pieces of silver in various shapes, brought thither as offerings by afflicted people, some being in the form of a

head, others of an arm, others of a foot, accordingly as the offerers were distressed in these parts of the body."

We are also told that at one time almost every family in Shetland had "a brownie, or evil spirit so called, which served them, to whom they gave a sacrifice for his services." Those who refused to propitiate "brownie" suffered loss for a time; but if they persisted in ignoring him, fortune eventually smiled upon them again—which statement, regarded as an allegory, is not without a sufficiently obvious moral, recalling as it does a well-known Biblical aphorism.

Of mer-folk Mr. Brand heard a good deal. Shortly before his visit "a boat with several gentlemen of the country in it," while crossing one of the voes, saw something swimming in the water, which "had the face of an old man with a long beard hanging down. . . . The sight was so very strange and affrighting that all in the boat were very desirous to be on land, tho' the day was fair and the sea calm." But the following is more extraordinary still :

"I heard another remarkable story like unto this, that about five years since a boat at the fishing drew her lines, and one of them, as the fishers thought, having some great fish upon it, was with greater difficulty than the rest raised from the ground, but when raised it came more easily to the surface of the water, upon which a creature like a woman presented itself at the side of the boat. It had the face, arms, breasts, shoulders, etc., of a woman, and long hair hanging down the back, but the nether part from below the breasts was underneath the water, so they could not understand the shape thereof. The two fishers who were in the boat being surprised at this strange sight, one of them unadvisedly drew a knife, and thrust it into her breast, whereupon she cried, as they judged, 'Alas!' and the hook giving way, she fell backward, and was no more seen."

This incident had a sequel which places it in a different category from the ordinary mermaid story :

"The man who thrust the knife into her is now dead, and, as was observed, never prospered after this, but was haunted by an evil spirit in the appearance of an old man,

who, as he thought, used to say unto him, 'Will ye do such a thing who killed the woman?' This a gentleman and his lady told me, who said they had it from the Bailie of that place to which the boat did belong."

A story is told in connection with the ancient fort at Lerwick which is really too good to omit. Mr. Brand says he had it from an eyewitness of the occurrence, and he seems to have accepted it without demur. The incident relates to some old pieces of ordnance which at that time were mounted at Fort Charlotte. The guns had been recovered from the wreck of a warship that was stranded at Whalsay early in the seventeenth century, and had lain in the water for nearly eighty years.

"The inhabitants of Lerwick to take off the rust, and so fit the guns for their use . . . did set a heap of pites (peat) about them, which they putting fire into, the guns so soon as they were warmed and hot, did all discharge themselves to the great surprisal of the spectators, and the balls, as some observed, went half over Bressay Sound."

The exigencies of space forbid of our quoting more from this quaint old-world volume, and we take leave of the reverend diarist with regret. If we entertain any doubt as to his credulity, his veracity and piety are beyond suspicion. He set down what he heard, and his very credulity and guilelessness claim something of our sympathy and regard.



### The Church of St. Giles, Northampton.\*

BY THE REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

**M**R. SERJEANTSON can now claim to have completed the ecclesiastical history of the ancient and important borough of Northampton. There is no other old town in the whole of England whose early church annals have been treated

\* *A History of the Church of St. Giles, Northampton.* By the Rev. R. M. Serjeantson, M.A., F.S.A. Many illustrations. Northampton: W. Mark and Co., Ltd., 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 362. Price 7s. 6d. net.

after so exhaustive and satisfactory a fashion. Mr. Serjeantson was joint author of a volume on the Church of St. Sepulchre in 1897; he produced a history of the central church of All Saints in 1904; a third volume, on the Church of St. Peter, in 1907; and now he has finished his task by producing a fourth volume, on the Church of St. Giles. These are the four old parishes of Northampton, and the parishioners of St. Giles's seem to have got the best of the bargain, for both in letterpress and in good illustrations the last issued of these four books is entitled to the first place.

It would be idle to pretend that the church of St. Giles is of equal interest architecturally with the round church of St. Sepulchre or with the exceptionally rich late Norman details of St. Peter's; nor can it claim so close a connection with national annals, both civil and ecclesiastical, as is the case with All Saints'. Nevertheless, the architectural story of St. Giles's, as chronicled in the walls of the fabric as it now stands, is of a varied and somewhat exceptional character, and will well repay careful study.

With characteristic modesty, Mr. Serjeantson, though a trustworthy all-round ecclesiologist, has placed the chapter dealing with the architectural history of the church in the competent hands of Mr. A. Hamilton Thompson, F.S.A., who has recently produced such admirable manuals on the ground-plan and growth of English parish churches for the Cambridge University Press. His detailed description of the evolution of this fabric is singularly lucid and interesting. It is well illustrated both by photographic plates and by architectural drawings by Mr. Thomas Garratt. Two of the latter are here reproduced through the courtesy of the publisher.

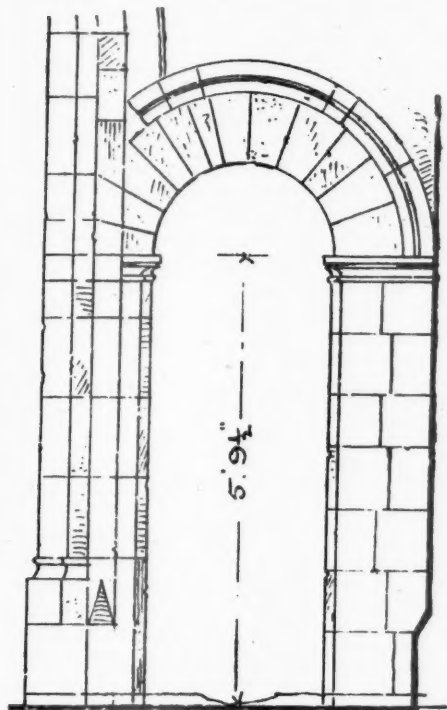
Much of the base of the central tower, with the north-east turret, as well as parts of the chancel, and also the rebuilt west and north doorways, are of good early Norman construction. The chancel underwent considerable reconstruction and extension early in the thirteenth century, and before that century was completed the nave side-walls were pierced for the construction of aisles. Various changes can be traced which are of fourteenth-century date, whilst Perpendicular work of the fifteenth century was



chiefly confined to the renewal or reconstruction of windows. The Lady Chapel on the north side of the chancel underwent considerable alteration, as is known from

too often shown on such occasions during the Victorian era.

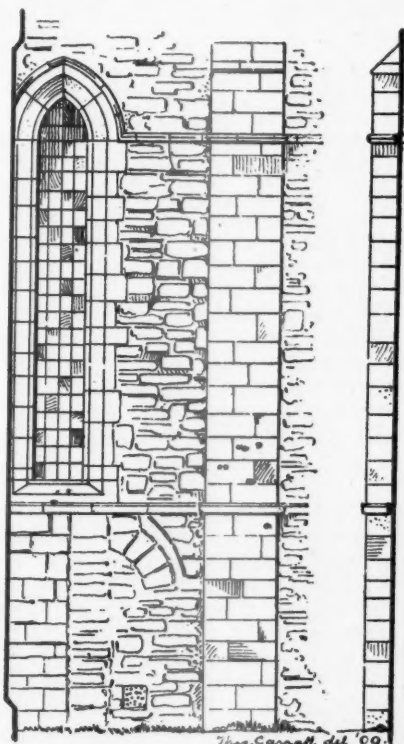
In post-Reformation days the central market-place church of All Saints became officially connected with the Mayor and Corporation of the borough, to the whole of whom, as well as to their wives, seats of dignity were assigned. But in the older days the burgesses made the church of St. Giles essentially their own. Churches, as is well known, used to be applied, so far as their naves were concerned, to a variety of secular purposes. The townsmen for many a long year made this church the place of their Town Assemblies, and here, too, or in the surrounding churchyard, the annual election



BELFRY DOOR, N.E. OF TOWER.

record evidence, as late as 1512, and this fine church of gradual growth might at that be said to have been finished. But the fabric had only stood in this finished condition for about a century, when it was overtaken by a great disaster. In 1614 the central tower collapsed, and in its fall brought about grievous injury to the nave. The rebuilding was speedily begun, carried through with much spirit, and accomplished in 1617. This Jacobean work was carried out on surprisingly good lines, the new work being carefully bonded into the old. The rebuilt tower possesses considerable dignity. Though extensively restored at two periods during the past century, the fabric was treated with much more respect and consideration than was far

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Sanct window S. side of Chancel.

of mayors, bailiffs, coroners, and other borough officials, took place. The elections were often characterized by much violence and excitement, and on one occasion, near

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the beginning of Henry VII.'s reign, loss of life resulted. An Act of Parliament was in consequence passed in 1489, whereby the municipal franchise was restricted to a select body known as the Forty-Eight, and henceforth the elections and town meetings took place in the town-hall. There is abundant evidence in the old *Liber Custumarum*, among the borough muniments, that the Town Assembly up to the Reform Act of 4 Henry VII. was actually held within the church. Then, as now, the subjects discussed and the decisions formed were of the most varied description. Thus, it was within these walls, in 1381, that it was decided to put a penalty of forty pence on those who turned pigs into the streets, whilst in 1467 orders were made in the same place regulating the sale of fish. Mr. Serjeantson points out that the transaction of municipal business within consecrated walls was by no means exceptional, and instances Norwich, Grantham, Dover, Romney, Hyde, Sandwich, and Lydd, as towns wherein churches were thus habitually used. Such a list might be much extended. In fact, I am inclined to think, that if careful research were made, it would be found that it was the rule rather than the exception to elect the mayors of our ancient boroughs within the walls of our churches. It was the case at Great St. Mary's, Cambridge. The mayor of Salisbury used to be elected in the church of St. Edmund; on one occasion, when the plague was "hot" in that parish, the annual election was held in the church of St. Thomas rather than in any purely municipal building. There can be little doubt that such a custom originated in early times with the idea of giving a solemn sanction to the proceedings.

The amount of research shown by Mr. Serjeantson in gleaning every possible particular with regard to the vicars, patrons, and all in any way prominently connected with the parish, is surprisingly exhaustive. A considerable variety of little-known diocesan and archidiaconal records have been examined, in addition to the stores of the Public Record Office and the wills of Somerset House.

Close attention is given to heraldry both in the letterpress and the drawings. Five elaborate and most painstaking pedigree

sheets are given, which will delight the genealogist; they pertain to the families of Lambe, Lewis, Dudley, Watkin, Bateman, Pennington, Goodday, Portal, Gobion, Paynell, Turpin, Whaley, and Garlikmonger.

It ought also to be added—and it is true of each of the author's former books—that this history of St. Giles's is a book of far more than local value. Mr. Serjeantson is a well-read man all round, and he obviously never likes to let an unusual point go by without thorough investigation. The result of this is that his readers find, somewhat to their surprise, tractates or essays on unusual subjects. Two instances of this occur in these 400 pages, which relate mainly to St. Giles's. In the thirteenth century this church became associated with a female recluse or anchoress of the name of Eva. She was of sufficient repute for her piety to secure perpetual commemoration at the hands of the religious of Canons Ashby, in the same county. On the strength of this Mr. Serjeantson has been happily led to write an able and interesting account of anchorites and their lives and customs, a subject on which there is often no small degree of ignorance and confusion.

Another excursus of real historical value is an outline life of that strange imperious enthusiast of Elizabethan and Jacobean days, Robert Browne, the founder of the Brownists, who are generally accepted as the forerunners of the Independents. He died in Northampton Gaol when over eighty years of age, and was buried at St. Giles's. Mr. Serjeantson throws a great deal of authoritative light on Browne's latter days by entirely novel information from Peterborough records, and he also discovered his will at Somerset House.

It is slightly embarrassing to write a notice of a book written by a friend of long standing. But all the same, as a writer of much parish history, and as a reviewer for over forty years of some hundreds of similar books, good, bad, and indifferent, I have not the slightest hesitation in giving an assured opinion—for whatever it may be worth—that this history of St. Giles's, Northampton, is a work of exceptional value. All those who have any acquaintance with books on special parish churches know that two of the very best are, North on St. Martin's, Leicester,

and Kerry on St. Lawrence's, Reading. Both those writers I knew in bygone days, and both books I praised almost unreservedly in reviews at the time of issue. I believe my judgment is at least as sound now, and I place by their side Serjeantson on St. Giles's, Northampton.



## The British Plate-Glass Company.

BY W. A. ATKINSON.

**T**HE manufacture of cast plate-glass was first commenced in England in 1773 by the Company of British Plate-Glass Manufacturers, which was incorporated by an Act of Parliament obtained in the previous year. The operation of throwing molten glass on a metal table provided with raised edges, and rolling it out to an even thickness, had been known and practised in France for nearly a century before this time, and plates thus made had been imported into England from St. Gobain. The British company established works at Ravenhead, usually described in early references to the subject as near Prescot, though now an integral part of St. Helens.

The new company seems to have met with success from the first, and it maintained its individuality for something like three-quarters of a century. The managers of the concern were evidently endowed with a progressive spirit, and displayed a desire to utilize machinery as far as possible in the manufacturing operations. In 1788 they placed an order for a steam-engine with Messrs. Boulton and Watt. This engine is stated to have been the second engine ever erected by this famous firm. This can only apply to rotary engines for mill-work, since Watt had been at that time constructing pumping-engines for several years, some of which were employed to supply reservoirs with water which drove water-wheels giving motion to the machines and appliances of the mill and workshop. The year is noteworthy as the one in which the machinery of the Albion Mills—Watt's

first great practical experiment in driving mill machinery by steam power—was set to work. The erection of the machinery had, however, occupied three or four years. The engine of the British Plate-Glass Company was utilized for driving machinery for grinding and polishing the surfaces of the glass plates, operations which had previously been performed by hand, even in the French factory. The methods then introduced were hardly improved upon during the next half-century.

The company about this time issued a price-list of their plates. I possess a copy which is dated 1794. It is a small volume,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches tall,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide, and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick, bound in marbled boards with a calf back. The title-page is printed from an engraved plate, and reads:

### TARIFF OF THE PRICES OF POLISHED PLATES OF GLASS.

BRITISH PLATE-GLASS  
MANUFACTORY.

London.

Printed by J. March & Son, Tower Hill.  
Sold by T. Cadell Strand, Stockdale Piccadilly,  
Robinson Pater-noster Row, & Sewell Cornhill.

1794.

In the centre of the plate, between the words "Manufactory" and "London," is a neatly engraved picture, which represents in the foreground a bank, upon which a barilla plant is growing, and in the centre, somewhat farther back, a man tending an open fire, and evidently engaged in burning barilla plants to obtain ashes for the manufacture of glass. To the right of the picture another man is seen, apparently engaged in collecting plants, and behind him are a horse and cart, a dwelling, and, lastly, a tall palm-tree, to demonstrate, as it were, the foreign character of the scene, which is otherwise hardly indicated. Beneath this view are the words, "The Barilla Plant" on the left, and "Towes, sculpt., 119, Cheapside," on the right. Turning to the tariff itself, we find each page enclosed in double-ruled margins. There are ninety-nine pages in all. Pages 4 to 84,

inclusive, contain the tabulated sizes and prices of *plates*, ranging from 14 inches in height and 10 in breadth to 117 in height and 75 in breadth. Pages 85 to 99 contain in the same way the sizes and prices of *slips*, ranging from 12 inches in length and 1 inch in breadth to 105 inches and 9 inches respectively. Upon p. 3 are entered the prices of *numbered glasses*, which are plates smaller than those included in the tables, and apparently made to standard sizes, as, for example, No. 10—7 inches and 3 lines in height by 5 inches and 6 lines in breadth; price, 6d. An "explanation" of the tables is pasted on the fly-leaf opposite the title-page.

The portion of the tables upon any particular page rarely occupies the full space within the ruled margins. A greater or less blank, extending sometimes to half the enclosed space, is left at the foot. Each page is ruled with vertical and horizontal lines—the former in black, the latter in red. A narrow vertical column to the left of the page contains the figures representing the breadth for plates, the length for slips, one on each line. Four principal double-ruled columns occupy the remainder of the space across the page, and at the top of each is placed the corresponding dimension—height for plates, breadth for slips. Each of these columns is divided into three single-ruled columns, in which the price is expressed in pounds, shillings, and pence, under and opposite the appropriate dimensions.

The largest plate measures 117 inches by 75 inches, and its price was £404 12s. od. The largest slip was 105 inches by 9 inches, and its price was £13 7s. od. Four hundred and four pounds seems an incredible price to pay for a sheet of glass about 10 feet by 6, and it brings into prominence the costliness of the mirrored salons and chambers in which the aristocrats and exquisites of the past indulged. It must, however, be remarked that the prices rise rapidly for the largest dimensions. Thus, if we reduce the largest plate by 6 inches in length and width, making it 111 inches by 69 inches, the price is £301 10s. od., £100 less than that of the largest.

The British Plate-Glass Company continued in existence until 1851, in which year it was a principal exhibitor at the Interna-

tional Exhibition, and received a medal for its plate glass for mirrors. In that year it was taken over by the London and Manchester Plate-Glass Company. In 1876 this company still had works at Ravenhead and at Sutton in St. Helens, and a warehouse in Blackfriars, London; but it has now ceased to exist.



## The Antiquary's Note-Book.

### THE BELLS OF NOYON.



THE story of the ransom of the Bells of Noyon has already been told in the pages of the *Antiquary*,\* but lovers of campanology may care to learn what they were, and something about their subsequent history. At the outbreak of the Revolution the western towers of the Cathedral contained one of the finest peals in that part of France. In the south tower were four great bourdons, the largest of which weighed 18,000 pounds, and it required twenty men to ring all four of them, so that this was only done on days of great solemnity; while in the northern tower there were a number of smaller bells, though some of these were of a considerable size, and they were very highly esteemed for the beauty of their tone. In 1792 all these bells were condemned, and, to facilitate their removal, they were broken up in the belfries, and the pieces were thrown out into the cloisters, which at Noyon are on the north side of the nave; and all the fragments, together with fifty-eight other bells collected from the parish and abbey churches of the city and neighbourhood, were sent to the foundry to be cast into guns or money. One other bell was, however, preserved for civic uses, which was the bell of the parish church of S. Martin, the tone of which was regarded as only second to that of the great bourdon of the cathedral. It was cast in 1743, and weighed 3,300 pounds, giving the note of *d*; and in 1807 three new bells were cast and hung with it in the cathedral belfry of the weights of 2,050, 1,500, and 1,121 pounds respectively, with the notes of

\* *Antiquary*, 1909, vol. xlv., p. 27.



e, f sharp, and g. A fifth and very ancient bell of a note not in accord with these was added to the belfry later, which had belonged to the neighbouring abbey of Chartreux-lez-Noyon, known as the Little Chartreuse. This bell bears on one side the arms of France, and on the other those of Jean de Hangest and Marie d'Amboise, the donors and sponsors of the bell and the parents of Charles de Hangest, Bishop of Noyon from 1501 to 1525. Above and below these arms two inscriptions in Gothic characters run round the bell, the upper one reading—"Rogemus ergo populi Dei matrem et Virginem ut ipsa nobis impetret pacem et indulgentiam," and the lower one—"Marie d'Amboise suis nommée et par tel nom fut baptisée l'an de grâce MCCCC quatre vings et I par Bon Cens." Although this and the bell from S. Martin's Church are the only two in Noyon which have survived the destruction of revolutionary times, there is, at the village church of Camelin, two or three miles from Noyon, one of considerable antiquity, which bears this inscription: "Je porte le nom demiselle Jehenne de Luilly qui fu fame Bocere de Kamely et me fist Jehan Jouvente l'an M.CCC.XI et L."

J. TAVENOR-PERRY.



## At the Sign of the Owl.



THE Society of Antiquaries enjoyed an unusual experience at their meeting on February 29. Professor J. C. Bridge, of Chester, exhibited the set of recorders or old flutes belonging to the Chester Archaeological Society, and some old tunes were played upon them by Mr. J. Finn. The set consists of four instruments—the treble, alto, tenor and bass; and Dr. Bridge was of opinion that they were the instruments used by the town waits. A performance of some old vocal music was also given under Dr. Bridge's direction. This included the "Chester Nuns' Carol," fifteenth century;

two Coventry Carols from the Mystery Plays, sixteenth century; three solos from an old English Mumming Play; the music inscribed on the bells of St. Mary's, Oxford; and a seventeenth-century song—"A Clear Cavalier"—altogether such an evening as would have mightily pleased Mr. Samuel Pepys.



The recorders shown by Dr. Bridge are all figured on p. 164 of Mr. Christopher Welch's exhaustive book on *The Recorder and other Flutes*, lately issued by the Oxford Press, and reviewed on p. 155 of the present issue of the *Antiquary*. Mr. Welch makes no suggestion as to who may originally have used these old flutes; but he shows that Bressan, the maker, was in business in 1724, so that the Chester recorders, although, according to Mr. Welch, "a very late set—possibly one of the latest ever made," are probably nearly, if not quite, 200 years old.



Mr. Welch says that "they came to light in 1886, when the collection of antiquities belonging to the Chester Archaeological Society was removed to new quarters. The case which contained them was so worm-eaten when they were discovered, that, with the exception of the green baize lining, it fell to pieces on being handled. There was no record to show how they found their way to the museum, but a very old member of the Society had 'some recollection' that the box had been brought there by a Colonel Cholmondeley. They were sent for repair to a local music-seller, who had a new key made for the alto, and the tube for carrying the wind from the player's mouth to the top of the instrument added to the bass."



Among the announcements of Messrs. Putnam I notice two volumes of *Irish Folk Historic Plays*, by Lady Gregory; and a new volume in the "History of Religions" series, entitled *Astrology and Religion among the Greeks and Romans*, by Franz Cumont, member of the Académie Royale de Belgique.



The *Athenæum*, March 16, says that Messrs. Macmillan & Co., and Mr. Philip Lee

Warner, publisher to the Medici Society, hope to bring out in April *The Revival of Printing: a Bibliographical Catalogue of the Works issued by the Chief Modern English Presses*. The book is edited by Mr. Robert Steele, and contains a series of plates showing the various founts employed. It has been prepared for the use of the student of modern printing, who heretofore has been unable to command any work of ready reference dealing with such publications. The volume will be issued in three different styles.

The April number of *The Library* is to contain the first of two articles by Mr. J. Dover Wilson, bringing forward very strong arguments in favour of an entirely new candidate for the authorship of the more important of the "Martin Marprelate" tracts. In the same number Dr. Hessels will conclude his series of articles on "The so-called Gutenberg documents." Arrangements have been made for the re-issue of the whole series in an edition limited to a hundred copies.

I notice with much regret the death at Farningham, Kent, in February, of Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., formerly of Belfast, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Ward went early into business, and built up the well-known printing and publishing business of Marcus Ward and Company of Belfast. He was able to retire comparatively early from active participation in commercial life, and thus to indulge his tastes for Eastern travel, and for numismatics and antiquarian matters generally. He travelled widely in Europe and Egypt, and formed a large collection of ancient Greek coins, which passed into the possession of Mr. Pierpont Morgan, and is now in the Metropolitan Museum at New York. In 1903 Mr. Ward contributed an interesting series of articles to the *Antiquary*, entitled, "Notes from the Nile, 1902." His published works include *Pyramids and Progress*, *The Sacred Beetle*, and *Greek Coins and their Parent Cities*.

At a meeting of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society on March 4, Mr. A. J. Wyatt, of Christ's College, discussed the history and solutions of Anglo-Saxon riddles. The *Codex*

*Exoniensis*, a manuscript of the early part of the twelfth century, is the authority for these riddles. Several leaves of the book, at some past date, have been burnt through by a hot ember falling upon them, but still, more than ninety of these puzzles can be deciphered. Enigma rather than riddle is the word that best describes these curious literary efforts of the past. They vary in length: the shortest contains but seven words, ten to fifteen lines are needed for others, while one runs to over a hundred. The paper suggested to our contemporary, the *Cambridge Review*, the highly fanciful picture of our Saxon forefathers "sitting, during the winter evenings, round the blazing wood-fires, which for the most part illuminated their homes, amusing themselves by inventing and propounding to one another enigmas and missing-word competitions, supplied to our more luxuriant times by the cheap magazine and halfpenny newspaper."

In my February notes I referred to the intimation in the Annual Report of the Bibliographical Society that future issues of the Society's *Transactions* would be issued in cases, instead of paper covers, but that any members who notified their preference for the paper wrappers, as hitherto, would be so supplied. I am a little amused to find from the new issue of the Society's "News-Sheet" that only two members have made such a notification, and they have very kindly withdrawn their request rather than put the Society to the expense of printing wrappers specially for their copies. It may pretty safely be hazarded that the change now made would have been welcomed long ago by the bulk of the members. The new volume of *Transactions*, now in the binders' hands, will be accompanied by Miss Palmer's *List of English Editions and Translations of the Greek and Latin Classics*.

Bookmen generally will have seen with regret the death at Oxford, on March 17, of Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson, Bodley's Librarian, at the age of sixty-three.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



## Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

### PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

THE Manorial Society have printed, as No. 6 of their publications, *A Concordance of all Written Lawes Concerning Lords of Mannors, their Free Tenantes, and Copieholders*, a manuscript by William Barlee, preserved in the Domestic Series of State Papers (Eliz., vol. cxxiii., No. 14) in the Public Record Office. Barlee's family owned manors in Essex and elsewhere in the sixteenth century; and William himself is identified with some probability by Mr. A. L. Hardy, the Deputy-Registrar of the Society, who supplies a useful biographical preface, with "a William Barlee, born about 1538, who was the son of John Barlee, Esq., Lord of the Manors of Thurrocks and Pounces, in Clavering, and owner of other lands, etc., in that parish." He addressed his *Concordance* to the High Sheriff of Essex in 1578, and appears to have intended it simply as an outline (though it fills thirty-seven pages of closely written manuscript) of a great work on manorial law to be completed in forty chapters. It is a quaint production, with its occasional touches of personal history, its pious reflections, Scripture references, and wordy irrelevances; but, at the same time, these numerous paragraphs or notes beginning, "Yt ys proved," etc., and professing to give the heads of the subject, which abound in technical legal detail, reveal a very real knowledge of manorial law. The Society have done well to add the *Concordance* to manorial literature.

Vol. xviii. of the *Journal* of the Chester Archæological Society is a substantial issue of nearly 300 pages. It opens with a short but interesting paper by Archdeacon Barber on "Parkgate: an Old Cheshire Port." Readers of eighteenth-century letters and memoirs will remember how frequently Parkgate, really a limb of the Port of Chester, figures as the port of embarkation for Ireland. It has long since ceased to be either a seaport or, as it once was, a fashionable seaside resort; but its name and story will always have a historical interest. A long paper follows by Mr. James Hall, in which the "Royal Charters and Grants to the City of Chester" are described, and their succession carefully traced with much valuable detail. The Rev. F. Sanders supplies a biographical sketch of "George Cotes, Bishop of Chester, 1554-1555"; and this is followed by a very full and important paper, abounding in illustrative documentary matter, on "The City Gilds or Companies of Chester, with special reference to that of the Barber-Surgeons," by Mr. Frank Simpson. The last paper is a short account by Archdeacon Barber of the ancient boat, or canoe, 18 feet long, hollowed out of the trunk of a large oak-tree, which was found in Baddiley Mere on September 1 last, and which has now been presented to the Society for its Chester Museum. The volume contains a number of good

illustrations, including, as frontispiece, a view of the Baddiley boat.

More than half of the new part, vol. ix., No. 1, of the *Journal* of the Friends' Historical Society, is occupied by a print from a manuscript in the Bodleian Library of "The American Journey of George Fox, 1671-3," with elucidatory notes. It contains many curious details of life and experience, and gives graphic pictures of the difficulties of seventeenth-century travelling in the American settlements. From the Thirbeck Manuscripts are printed letters to Margaret Fell by John Lilburne (1657), and by her son-in-law, John Rous (1664). They are eloquent of the difficulties and perplexities of Friends in those troubled times. Mr. Penney's valuable bibliographical and other notes on "Friends in Current Literature," with other matter, complete an excellent part.

The chief paper in the *Journal* of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. xli., part iv., is the continuation of Mr. H. T. Knox's exhaustive study, freely illustrated with plans and views, of "Connacht Rathes and Motes." Mr. T. J. Westropp continues his account, also well illustrated, of "Prehistoric Remains (Forts and Dolmens) in the Burren, Co. Clare"; and Monsignor Fahy briefly describes St. Colman's Oratory in the same locality. Some "Historical Notes on Banbridge (Military)," by the late Captain Richard Linn; an attempt by Mr. J. Grene Barry to identify "Lord Edward FitzGerald's Dagger"—that which he used in defending himself when arrested on May 18, 1798—from three daggers which all claim to be the genuine article; and an interesting account of "Some Recent Archæological Finds in Ulster," by Mr. S. F. Milligan, with the usual *Miscellanea*, etc., complete the number. The new number of the *Journal* of the Cork Historical and Archæological Society, October to December, 1911, contains a very interesting account, with many illustrations, of "Explorations in Munster Caves," by Mr. R. W. Evans. Another instalment of Mrs. Elizabeth Freke's "Diary," 1671-1714, is given—a melancholy record of troubles and worries and losses—and there are also, *inter alia*, an obituary notice, with portrait, of the late Canon O'Mahony; a paper on "Oenach Clochair," by Canon Lynch; and the conclusion of the thrilling narrative by a survivor of "The Wreck of the Steamer Killarney in 1838."

### PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—February 8.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. Charles Ifoules read a paper on "Jousting Cheques of the Sixteenth Century." The scoring for horse and foot jousts and for the tourney was regulated with great minuteness, especially in the fifteenth century, when John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, drew up a schedule of the value of each particular "attaint" or hit, and of the breaking of lances or the unhorsing of a combatant. These

scores were kept on parallelograms drawn on paper or parchment, with a line running horizontally through the centre. The different successes of each joust were scored on one of the three lines, and the courses run were marked on the outside. These score sheets do not seem to have been in use in other countries—at least, we have no knowledge of similar documents in Germany or France. Up to the present seven English cheques are known, two of which are merely sample "cheques," showing how the score should be marked. The Society of Antiquaries possesses a cheque which has the unique interest of being probably the private score kept by a herald or king-of-arms, on the margin of an elaborately emblazoned heraldic scroll, at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Two cheques are preserved in the Bodleian Library, one of which refers to a joust held in May, 1570, and the other to the jousts held in the first year of the reign of Henry VIII. in honour of the birth of a prince who died the same year. The Herald's College possesses a gorgeously illuminated roll, which shows the procession to the lists and also the jousting. The challenge to these jousts, which includes the articles or conditions and the signature of Henry VIII., which was posted at the entrance to the Tiltyard, now the present Horse Guards' Parade, is preserved in the British Museum, which also provides another jousting cheque giving part of the score of the jousts held on May 22, 1518, in honour of the visit of Margaret Tudor, Queen of Scots. None of these cheques agrees exactly with the sample scores given by the Earl of Worcester, but his marking is so elaborate that it is evident that a simpler form was used, for all the actual score sheets agree one with the other, though the individual points of course differ in each case.

Mr. Penrose Williams read a paper on "The Excavation of the Holy Well of St. Constantine at St. Merryn, Cornwall." The ruins of Constantine Church, in the parish of St. Merryn, stand on a sandy hill to the south of a marsh several acres in extent. Local tradition is strong as to the existence of a Holy Well, but its exact position has been lost. The probable site was found several years ago, and in August, 1911, Mr. Charles Mott and Mr. Penrose Williams explored the spot and discovered a nearly complete building, which in the course of time had become buried by successive layers of river deposit and blown sand, the original ground level and floor of the little chapel being 7 feet lower than the present marsh level. The building measures, inside, about 7½ feet by 5 feet. The side walls are gathered in as they rise, so as to meet at a height of about 7 feet; the long axis is exactly north and south, and at the south end the wall is hollowed out into a low arch curving over the well, and above this arch is a square recess nearly 3 feet wide and of the same depth. A stone seat runs along either wall, and between them, down the middle of the floor, which is paved with slabs of stone, runs an open gully formed of a hollowed-out beam of oak, in a position to act as an overflow conduit for the well water. In the north-west corner is a doorway with rounded corners of dressed stone, and on either side a deeply-cut groove suitable to receive doorposts.—*Athenaeum*, February 17.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*Feb. 22.*—Mr. W. Dale read a paper on "The Implement-bearing Gravel Beds of the Valley of the Lower Test," in which he described the gravel pits which occur near Ramsey and Dunbridge, and showed a large quantity of palæolithic implements from them. These implements are diverse in form and in the condition of their patination. The gravel is usually whitish at the top, which is attributed to the action of the weather in dissolving the iron and depositing it lower down. Implements from this horizon are whitish, while those at a lower depth are yellowish or brown, according to the colour of the gravel. At the base the implements usually have a double patination, caused by ferruginous matter being deposited more on one side than the other. Implements of various forms occur at all depths. At the Kimbridge Pit there is a preponderance of the rough ovate implements to which the name of "Chelles" has been given, while at the Dunbridge Pit there are found remarkably fine pointed implements, not water-worn, and with a white patina. Photographs of the sections were shown, and it was suggested that at Dunbridge, where the gravel rests on Bagshot sands and clays, the gravel may have been deposited under sub-glacial conditions. Some of the implements seem to have been made on the spot, while others must have travelled far.

Mr. L. Salzmann read a paper on "Excavations at Selsey in 1911." The earthwork at Selsey is a roughly circular work about 250 feet in diameter, consisting of ditch and vallum, evidently thrown up to protect the entrance to the harbour. Excavations undertaken last year showed that the vallum rests on a deposit of black earth 2 feet in thickness. As this black earth contains pottery, not only of the Roman period, but also of the type usually ascribed to the fourteenth century, and in the case of one small fragment possibly as late as the sixteenth century, it is clear that the vallum is of comparatively late construction. The whole evidence points to the truth of the local tradition that the mound was thrown up at the time of the threatened Spanish invasion in 1588. Within the enclosed area were found two fragments of walls and quantities of building materials, of which the few worked stones are chisel-tooled. Of the smaller finds, the most interesting was a small bronze belt tag of the tenth century, ornamented with human figures, apparently unique.—*Athenaeum*, March 2.



At the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on March 6, Mr. Aymer Vallance, F.S.A., read a paper on "Old Bridges in England and Wales," with lantern illustrations.



ROMAN.—*March 5.*—Professor F. J. Haverfield, President, read a paper on "Some Aspects of Roman Gaul." Starting with the Metz statue of local stone, but Pergamene style, and the remarkable reliefs of the Igelsäule and Neumagen, he inquired how they came to exist in Eastern Gaul. He rejected the German explanation of Loeschke and Michaelis that they were due to Asiatic influences reaching Gaul by Marseilles, and passing up the Rhone and Saône to the valley of the Mosel. He admitted that there



was direct traffic from the Eastern to the Western Mediterranean, and that the trade route across Gaul was a real one; but he pointed to the reliefs at Sens, and the Pergamene and other pieces at Martres, Tolosanes, and in the sculpture gallery at Charchel, and argued that these showed Greek art to be known far more widely in Gaul than along this one route, and the Pergamene work to have been sought even in Africa. He also pointed out that no analogies to the pieces at Metz, Trier, and Neumagen had been found on the Rhone or Saône. Hence he concluded that Roman-provincial art included, amidst its ideals, the style of Pergamum, for which Rome and Italy cared little. He then proceeded to discuss the process by which Gaul became Roman, illustrating it by the monuments of Paris, Beaune, Dennevy, and others, to show the transition from the Celtic animal-gods to the Græco-Roman human deities, and by a comparison of Leroux Samian with Italian Aretine ware. Professor Bosanquet, Sir Frederick Pollock, Miss Gertrude Bell, and Mr. Freshfield took part in a discussion which followed the paper.—*Athenæum*, March 9.

conflict with Imperialism in that he was willing to forego conquest or union with the Greek States, preferring particularism to Panhellenism.

"Ancient Fords and Bridges of the Aire" was the subject of a paper read at a meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on February 21 by Mr. Percival Ross. Dealing with the fords and bridges at Ferrybridge, Castleford, Woodlesford, Leeds, and Kildwick, Mr. Ross said Woodlesford had been rendered historically interesting by the position it had occupied on the road leading into the heart of Northumbria, and near by it was fought the last battle of Penda, King of Mercia, in A.D. 655. At Leeds there had been a bridge since Norman times, part of the original erection having stood until 1820. On this the market had been held in early days, the merchants hanging their cloths over the bridge for display. It was not until 1760 that the market was removed thence farther up into Briggate. At the meeting of the same Society on March 6, the Rev. James Gregory read a paper on "The History of Early Education in Bradford."

Mr. Guy Dickens read a paper on "Chilon and the Growth of Spartan Policy" before the HELLENIC SOCIETY in February, Sir Arthur Evans presiding. Mr. Dickens dwelt on the changes which took place in the internal and foreign policy of Sparta about 550 B.C., the period which coincided with Chilon's Ephorate. Down to that date the development of Sparta had differed very little from that of other Greek States. In 800 B.C. the fusion of the five Dorian villages, resulting in a dual kingship, had led to a great expansion of Spartan power, and a century later Sparta was found in process of colonization on a large scale. Later came the growth of the Ephorate. He regarded the Ephorate as an immemorial institution in Dorian history, but unimportant in Sparta till 620 B.C., under Asteropus. How was Sparta at the end of the sixth century different from other Greek States, and from her own early development? Previous to 550 B.C. she had been the home of art and luxury, and in the former especially had been subject to Oriental influence. She had been eager to receive strangers, but now this was changed. Her interest in art ceased, and militarism took its place, while strangers were no longer welcomed. This revolution, Mr. Dickens thought, was neither unconscious nor fortuitous, but the deliberate policy of Sparta's greatest statesman, Chilon the Ephor. Under Chilon historic Sparta became jealously self-supporting, and, out of touch with the rest of Greece, devoted herself to an almost monastic simplicity and to military efficiency. Moreover, the important change of principle involved in the Treaty with Tegea showed a striking revolution in foreign policy. Hitherto Spartan wars had been wars of conquest. The explanation lay in Chilon's policy of increasing the power of the Ephors at the expense of the King. He saw that a career of conquest would increase the power and popularity of the King, and would destroy the newly-established predominance of the Ephors. Consequently, he abandoned the principle of conquest. Chilon represented the first example of Socialistic

A paper of very great local interest was read on Monday afternoon, February 26, before the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY by the Provost of King's. He dealt with an early inventory of the goods of Corpus Christi College, made by two Fellows in 1376 and 1384, containing an account of the books, vestments, and plate which belonged to the College at that time. The books were, on the whole, ordinary: there was a good deal of civil and canon law, and curiously little scholastic theology; the most interesting part of the description was the great minuteness with which the manuscripts were catalogued; the opening words of several pages in different parts of the volumes were given, so that there could be no possible error in their identification, and the historiated initials were described with great detail, an account being given of the exact treatment of the little pictures within them; none of these manuscripts are now extant. The vestments must have been somewhat gaudy, but not so much so as a particular bed and hangings, in which the college clearly took great pride, which was plentifully covered with pictures of wild men and women. Among the pieces of plate, there were several which are still in the possession of the college, though in some cases the mounting has been altered. The inventory will be printed in full in the proceedings of the Society, and it is a valuable document, not only in itself—it is also written in a very difficult hand, which few but Dr. James could have deciphered—but it is made still more so by his commentary and annotations from his wonderful knowledge of medieval life and its surroundings.—*Cambridge Review*, February 29.

Mr. O. H. Leeney lectured to the BRIGHTON AND HOVE ARCHÆOLOGICAL CLUB on March 6, upon "The Noontide of Gothic Architecture." He dealt with that period when Gothic architecture had reached its highest development—the Edwardian period. He

traced the growth of the various features of foliated capitals, as shown in the storehouse of experimental work at Shoreham, to the beautiful naturalistic examples at Southwell. He told of the development of the vaulted roof, from the simple early Gothic vaults at Chichester to the elaborate designs at Exeter and elsewhere; and referred to the doorways at Lichfield and Bayeux as examples of English and French work erected nearly simultaneously. During the course of Mr. Leeney's most interesting address, he referred to a few examples of screens, to spires, and traced the window development from the simple lancets at Boxgrove to the elaborated seven-light, curvilinear windows in the south transept at Chichester Cathedral. A discussion ensued, in which Mr. A. Stanley Cooke, who presided, Mr. F. Harrison, and the lecturer took part, as to the respective merits of conventional and naturalistic foliage. The lecture was illustrated by a very fine series of photographic lantern slides.

The usual monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND was held on March 11, Lord Guthrie, Vice-President, in the chair. The first paper, by Mr. R. Scott-Moncrieff, secretary, gave an account of the Incorporation of the Surgeons and Barbers of the City of Edinburgh. It appeared from the documentary history of the corporation that from 1505 the two crafts existed as one corporate body possessing the same rights and privileges till the beginning of the seventeenth century, when dissension arose between them, the surgeons aspiring to higher social rank. Being in the majority, in 1648 they passed an act excluding barbers unless they qualified in surgery, and the next year the Town Council, finding that the scarcity of barbers in the city obliged the citizens to resort to the suburbs to be "trimmed and barberized," warned the surgeons that they must admit a sufficient number of barbers into their corporation, which was done. But in 1694 the surgeons obtained a new gift under the Great Seal, conjoining with them the apothecaries and ignoring the barbers, which was confirmed by Act of Parliament in 1695. In 1718 the barbers raised an action for restitution of their rights, but the decision, after protracted pleadings, while leaving them members of the incorporation, considerably restricted their privileges.

In the second paper Mr. John M. Corrie gave an account of two early Christian monuments in Dumfriesshire hitherto undescribed. The first, now standing on the grounds of Hastings Hall, Moniaive, had been originally removed from a pool in a stream at Stroanfreghan known as the Image Pool, and utilized as a lintel in the shepherd's cottage there. It is a cross-shaft, the arms broken off, 5 feet 10 inches in length, and having on one of its faces a panel rudely sculptured with two figures embracing. The other monument, now in the grounds at Woodlea, Moniaive, originally stood on the crest of a knoll at Auchenskinnoch, Dalry. It is an erect slab, 4 feet in height, bearing on one face an incised cross of simple form, and below it an eighteenth-century inscription.

The third paper was entitled "Archæological Gleanings from Killin," by Mr. C. G. Cash; and in

the fourth paper Mr. James Ritchie gave an account, with photographic slides made by himself, of the memorials of the widespread panic caused by the resurrectionists of the early part of the nineteenth century, which still remain in the churchyards of Aberdeenshire in the shape of watch-houses, mort-safes of various kinds, and public vaults.

On March 13 Mr. H. St. George Gray lectured at Bristol before the BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Mr. J. E. Pritchard presiding, on "The Lake Villages of Somerset." The lecturer said that not long ago they listened to an interesting paper by Mr. Sandford Cole on the sea walls of the Severn, which dealt largely with the marsh lands of Somerset. His (the lecturer's) observations would be concerning a small area of Somerset marsh land. He would read to them a short paper on the Glastonbury lake village, and then they would have a large number of slides to which he would refer concerning the Glastonbury and Mere lake villages. He adverted to the statement that the history of Glastonbury was that of its Abbey, and said that was true, but they could qualify it by saying that the material for constructing the pre-historic history of Glastonbury was under the soil. There was a firmly-rooted tradition that a colony of Belgæ settled near Glastonbury from about 200 B.C. to A.D. 70, the date of the termination being more certain than that of the commencement. In 1892 Mr. Arthur Bulleid discovered the lake village, the site of which could be traced in the fields, and they had the name Mere Pool. Somerset was formerly covered with large tracts that had shallow water on them. The lake village of Glastonbury, the selected area, was surrounded by shallow water. Trees were felled on that site, and with timber brought from a distance formed the material of the structures. The site of the village having been prepared, clay was deposited, and around the clay floors upright posts were placed. A hearth was built near the centre of the clay floor, and a few of the hearths were made of gravel. The floors were constantly sinking, especially in the middle, where the weight would be greatest, which necessitated new floors, and often a hearth was renewed without making a new floor. The cemetery of the village was not known. He proceeded to speak of the relics found in the village, and remarked that they threw light on the life of the inhabitants. He mentioned objects of utility and of ornament, and the materials of which they were formed. Weaving was found to have been pursued, and many shuttle spools had been found. A framework of a loom had also been discovered. Among the most attractive personal ornaments were brooches of a safety-pin design. The most valuable object found was a bronze bowl, and he could submit to their inspection a "facsimile," the copy costing £6 10s., which was done by a Bristol workman. The land village was advanced in the arts, and though constructed for defensive purposes, formed a residence where peaceful industries were pursued. The records were those of a well-to-do and industrious race. There was no reason to suppose that any article found in the lake village was other than home manufacture, and he

included the bronze bowl. He then called attention to the manner in which the Glastonbury discoveries were being recorded by Mr. Bulleid and himself, and said that volume the first was crammed with illustrations from cover to cover. The lecturer passed on to speak of the lake village of Mere, and said the relics were of the same date as those found in the better-known village of Glastonbury. They were likely to be digging at Mere in May and June.



Other meetings have been those of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on February 28, when members were reminded that the centenary of the Society would occur next year; the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY on March 13, when Mr. E. J. Pilcher read a paper on "The Weight Standards of Palestine"; the VIKING CLUB on February 16, when Mr. D. C. Stedman read a paper on "Some points of resemblance between Beowulf and the Grettla (or Grettli's Saga)"; the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on March 5; the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on March 11, when the Rev. F. G. Walker gave a full account of last summer's discovery of Roman pottery kilns at Horningsea; the SUNDERLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, March 12; the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on March 4, when Mr. T. Stanley Ball read a paper on "Some Lancashire Church Plate"; and the conversation of the LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Bishopsgate Institute on February 26, when Dr. William Martin gave details of a scheme which is being organized by the Elizabethan Literary Society for preparing a map of Elizabethan London.



## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

SIX LECTURES ON THE RECORDER AND OTHER FLUTES IN RELATION TO LITERATURE. By Christopher Welch, M.A. Many illustrations. London: Henry Frowde, 1911. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 457. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Two qualifications at least are necessary for the production of such a work as this—a sympathetic and intelligent knowledge of the past, and a personal and practical acquaintance with the objects under discussion. Both these Mr. Welch possesses in a marked degree, and the result is a book of far-reaching usefulness. Recorder is the old English name for a form of whistle-headed or fipple flute, and the author has for many decades been known as an accomplished flautist; his classical studies at Oxford, moreover, have enabled him to penetrate some of the less trodden

byways of ancient literature, and to unravel many of the difficulties in connection with his subject, which less musical commentators have deemed insuperable.

The illustrations, carefully selected from early treatises and instruction books, are numerous and well produced; from them and the lucid explanations given, the reader will easily avoid the mistakes as to the nature and construction of the recorder, which, as here noted, are to be found in the writings of supposed authorities. We fear, however, that there is now but little possibility of seeing a "set of recorders" introduced into the familiar scene in *Hamlet*, much less of hearing their sweet music, which, as Mr. Pepys says, "did make me really sick, such as I have formerly been when in love with my wife."

The contrast between allusions to musical instruments by Shakespeare and Milton is shown very strikingly in two consecutive chapters, and cannot fail to increase our admiration of the marvellous knowledge and accuracy shown by the great dramatist when compared with that of the author of *Paradise Lost*, although he was the son of a practical musician.

In the closing lectures—for so the chapters are called, owing to the fact that some of them were originally read as papers—the author deals with speculative theories on the origin of the appreciation by man of musical sounds, and the reasons which led to the use of the reed-pipe both in the ancient temple services and as an accompaniment to the obsequies of the dead and dying. For these uses the supposed power of such music over the spirit world is, in his opinion, mainly responsible, either under the idea of making a deity propitious to the worshipper, or of recalling the departed to life. An excursus, relating to the use of wailing amongst the Irish and its imitation on the pipes, forms a fitting conclusion to a well-written work of great interest to musicians and antiquaries alike.



HISTORICAL PORTRAITS, 1600-1700. Lives by H. B.

Butler and C. R. L. Fletcher; portraits chosen by Emery Walker, F.S.A. With an Introduction by C. F. Bell. 132 Portraits. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1911. Crown 4to., pp. 328. Price 10s. 6d. net; portraits separately 6s. net.

When the first volume of *Historical Portraits* (1400-1600) appeared in 1909 we remarked that in it we had the beginning of a contribution to our national iconography of no little importance. Every word said in commendation of that volume can be repeated, with added emphasis about that which is now before us. The seventeenth century was from every point of view a period of such importance in our history and literature that the men and women who made a figure in it have an interest for us much greater than those of an earlier age; and in this handsome volume we have a picture gallery of extraordinary interest and value. All the bearers of famous names of the century are here portrayed for us. The biographical notices are succinct and sufficient for the purpose, and it is useful to have them here for handy reference; but the portraits are the book. About the authenticity of a few there may be doubts, but as regards the great bulk we may feel that we have here faithful presentments from the most authentic originals of the

men of the great era as they really were. Whether for the student of history or of art the collection is of the greatest value. Here can be studied in a convenient form the progress and development of the art of portrait painting during a period which is starred by such names as those of Mytens, Van Dyck, Lely and Kneller, and by those of the miniaturists Samuel Cooper, the Olivers, and others, and the draughtsmen and engravers, Faithorne, Loggan, White and Forster. On the other hand, the student of history and literature can here link personality to achievement, and see what manner of men they were who wrote their names so indelibly on the scrolls of fame, whether as men of action or of thought. It would be useless to attempt any mention of the chief personages here figured. All who count are here. The photographic reproductions are admirably done, and the volume is one to cherish and to turn to again and again with ever fresh interest.

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THE SUSSEX COAST. By Ian C. Hannah, M.A. Illustrated by Edith Brand Hannah. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1912. 8vo., pp. 409. Price 6s. net.

Of the making of books about Sussex there is no end. The volume before us should, however, find its public. Mr. Hannah goes from town to town and village to village along the Sussex coast, going inland on occasion to Chantonbury Ring, to Lewes, and Arundel, discoursing as he goes of the historical and literary associations of the places he visits, and giving careful, if a trifle dry, architectural descriptions of the churches. He has occasional touches of a pretty humour, he knows his associations well, he knows the ground thoroughly, and the result is a welcome addition to the pleasant "County Coast Series"—a readable, companionable book which both Sussex resident and Sussex visitor will do well to possess and enjoy. We have one or two bones, however, to pick with Mr. Hannah. We have seldom seen a more glaring instance of lack of proportion than in Chapter IV., where no less than seven pages are given to the poetaster William Hayley, while Blake is fobbed off with between four or five of inadequate appreciation. The sentence on pp. 98-99, that "There can be little doubt that Blake's peculiar method of publication—the whole book, printing, engraving, binding—being produced by himself and his wife . . . has materially helped his fame," seems to us quite fatuous. Lovers of old-fashioned books—*An Old Shropshire Oak*, *The Seaboard and the Down*, and their brethren—will hardly consider adequate the reference on p. 136 to "a former rector [of Tarring] named Warter." On p. 175 the common mistake of turning the *Our* of Oliver Wendell Holmes's *Our Hundred Days in Europe* into *One* is repeated. But, barring the treatment of Blake, these are small blemishes on a good book. The photographic plates are not uniformly well produced, nor altogether well chosen, but the small drawings by Miss Hannah, which head the various chapters, have much charm, and form a very attractive feature of the book, which we have read through with great enjoyment. The index is sufficient, and the format of the volume quite pleasing.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF LOMBARD AND GOTHIC VAULTS. By Arthur Kingsley Porter. With 56 reproductions of photographs and 7 diagrams in the text. New Haven: Yale University Press. London: Henry Frowde, 1911. 4to., pp. 29. Price 8s. 6d. net.

This short treatise on one of the most important branches of mediæval architecture has, unfortunately, neither preface nor explanatory title-page, nor even an index, so that one enters straight upon the book uncertain as to the nature of the information one has to expect; and it comes as something of a surprise to find that its few pages are devoted mainly to a study of the part played by the carpenter's work in the centering and turning-pieces on which the vaults were constructed. The subject has undoubtedly been to a great extent ignored by writers on architecture, and any information relating to it is to be appreciated; but to treat it as an originating cause of the peculiarities of Gothic vaulting is to give it an importance which it never possessed.

Of late years a more critical study of the rise of the Gothic schools of architecture has been made, and much that was accepted as proved, down to the time of Viollet-le-Duc, has been considerably modified by the researches of Rivoira in Italy, Dehio and von Bezold in Germany; Lefèvre-Pontalis, Anthyme Saint-Paul, Ruprich-Robert in France, and Bilson in England; and it is necessary to be well acquainted with their work before attempting to advance any new theory on the subject. Moreover, a general knowledge of the peculiarities of the vaulted buildings of the Rhine provinces and England is necessary, as well as of those in Lombardy and France. But our author speaks as if he were unacquainted with the writings of those archaeologists; while in some of his general statements, as, for instance, that all Gothic vaulting was domical, he shows that he has either never been in this country or that he visited Westminster Abbey or our Cathedrals with his eyes shut. The examples given to illustrate the introduction of rib-vaulting are mainly taken from France, while earlier English examples are quite ignored; and it would appear almost as if the author were unaware that the hall of Newcastle Castle was vaulted over with rib-vaults before the close of the eleventh century, while the great church of Durham, which, as Rivoira has pointed out, is the first dated example on this side of the Alps, was completely covered with rib-vaulting before 1133. The history of this work and its dates have been as thoroughly established, though the removal of its centering by St. Cuthbert must be referred to legend, as that of St. Denis, the earliest French church of any size to be vaulted in the same manner, which was not even begun before some years later.

It has been generally admitted that the rib-vault owed its origin to the awkwardness of the intersection of two vaults of varying spans which the introduction of a rib at the groin obviated, and at the same time rendered the construction more easy; but the author informs us that it was used by the Lombards "not from any preference for the form, but solely because it could be constructed without centering. Rib-vaults were therefore invented in Lombardy as a simple device to economize wood. They were adopted by French builders for the same purpose. The same



desire to dispense with temporary wooden structures governed the development of architecture during the entire Transitional period, and eventually led to the birth of Gothic."

How this somewhat startling statement is supported can only be discovered by a perusal of the book, which merits attention for the numerous examples of vaulting collected in the illustrations, as well as for the arguments adduced in support of the theory; and all must be thankful to the author for adding these novel suggestions to the literature of this yet unexhausted theme.

J. T. P.

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THE ENGLISH PROVINCIAL PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND BOOKBINDERS TO 1557. By E. Gordon Duff, M.A. With 4 plates. Cambridge: University Press, 1912. Crown 8vo., pp. x, 153. Price 4s. net.

In 1906 Mr. Gordon Duff issued his Sandars Lectures of 1899 and 1904 in a volume on *The Printers, Stationers, and Bookbinders of Westminster and London from 1476 to 1535*. In a companion but slimmer volume he now publishes his Sandars Lectures of 1911 on the kindred theme indicated in the title above. Mr. Duff is in the first rank of English bibliographers, and everything he does is characterized by painstaking care, and knowledge which is as thorough as it is accurate. As he rightly says, the work of the provincial printers, stationers, and bookbinders "has hitherto hardly received adequate attention." Oxford and Cambridge have received ample treatment, and the St. Albans and York presses have received a fair degree of attention; but of other provincial presses there is still much to be learned. The four lectures here printed deal with the work of local printers, stationers, and bookbinders from 1478, when printing was introduced into Oxford, up to 1557, under the following titles: Oxford; St. Albans, York, and Hereford; Oxford Second Press and Cambridge; and Tavistock, Abingdon, St. Albans Second Press, Ipswich, Worcester, Canterbury, Exeter, "Winchester," and "Greenwich." On some of the problems associated with the early publishing of the better-known presses at Oxford, Cambridge and York, Mr. Duff sheds fresh light, while as regards those of the other towns named a large part of his lectures will come to most bibliographical students with all the force of novelty. He rightly says that much yet remains to be discovered; but in this handy and precise yet readable little book, Mr. Duff has done much to throw light on places previously dark, and has made a substantial addition to our bibliographical knowledge. Appendixes contain lists of books printed by provincial printers, or for provincial stationers, and of authorities. There is a good index.

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THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND: Their Story and Antiquities. By P. H. Ditchfield, M.A., F.S.A., and other writers. With 150 Plates and Drawings. London: George Allen and Co., Ltd., 1912. 2 vols. Demy 8vo., pp. xxii, 385, and x, 422. Price 21s. net.

The volumes of the "Memorials of the Counties of England" series now make a goodly row of hand-

some books, some thirty in number. Their introductory historical chapters, revised, and in some cases enlarged, with some others added, are collected and presented in the two thick, well-printed, and thoroughly well-illustrated volumes before us. The plan of thus collecting these chapters has its drawbacks as well as its recommendations. The chapters being disconnected and independently written, the history of the counties is thus given somewhat disjointedly. The interrelation of these histories cannot be effectively shown, and the reader finds himself more than once traversing the same road. On the other hand, there is much to be said for making available for the general reader in one work these well-written and effective sketches. "The main interest taken in our series," says Mr. Ditchfield, "has been principally local, each volume appealing to the patriotic residents in the county of which that volume treated." This is only natural, and forms a strong reason for bringing together these historic chapters to make their appeal to a wider circle of readers. They will be useful for reference, but many are too short to do their subjects justice. Even Colonel Fishwick can hardly do justice to the history of Lancashire in twenty-eight pages, or the writer himself to that of Northumberland in fifteen pages, or to that of Sussex in fourteen. It is obvious that it would be easy to point out omissions, and to note lack of proportion. But, allowing for these inevitable drawbacks, we yet congratulate Mr. Ditchfield heartily on the production of these two volumes. They contain in a handy and accessible form much matter for which the reader would otherwise have to go far afield. The editor is responsible for sixteen of the chapters, while the remaining thirteen are contributed by men and women who know well their respective counties—writers like Professor Willis Bond (Worcestershire), Miss Alice Dryden (Leicester and Northampton), the Rev. T. Auden (Shropshire), Dr. Mansel Symson (Lincolnshire), and Mr. F. J. Snell (Somerset and Devonshire). The illustrations form a very important feature of the volumes. The full page photographic plates, capitally produced, are very numerous, and make a delightful picture-gallery, while there are also many useful and effective cuts in the text. There is a full index in county order. Like the issues of the "Memorials" series, the two volumes are handsomely produced.

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THE STORY OF GARRARD'S, 1721-1911. With many illustrations. London: Stanley Paul and Co., 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. 183. Price 5s. net.

The founder of the well-known firm of Garrard—"crown jewellers and goldsmiths during six reigns and in three centuries"—was one George Wickes, citizen and goldsmith, who opened premises for the sale of "all sorts of jewells and curious Work in Gold and Silver, made after ye Best and Newest fashion and at Reasonable Prices," in Pantion Street, two doors from the Haymarket, in 1720. Later, Wickes took Samuel Netherton into partnership, and later again, in 1759 and 1780, the name and style of the firm underwent several changes. In 1792 the business passed into the hands of Mr. Robert Garrard, and since that date has remained in the Garrard

family. The well-known premises at the corner of Panton Street and the Haymarket are now being pulled down, and the historic firm has migrated to a new and stately home at the junction of Albemarle and Grafton Streets. The opportunity has been taken to issue the readable and handsome volume before us. The book contains much of interest culled from the books and records of the firm concerning royal and famous customers and visitors, and concerning the connection of the house with coronations of Sovereigns and State ceremonies down to the coronation of King George and Queen Mary, the

instead of Orford. The many excellent illustrations add greatly to the attractiveness of the volume. They include, besides plates of crowns and regalia and views of Garrard's old and new premises, early plans and views of the Haymarket and its vicinity, early trade cards, play-bills, and admission tickets, and an excellent plate of Clarendon House. The illustration, one of several of the old theatres, which we are courteously permitted to reproduce on this page, shows the old King's Theatre in the Haymarket—the first opera-house, built in 1704-05—as it appeared before the fire which destroyed it in June, 1789.



OLD KING'S THEATRE IN THE HAYMARKET.

Investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon, and the Delhi Durbar. But it contains much more than this. And probably for most readers the most attractive part of the book will be found in the earlier chapters which treat in a pleasant, gossiping fashion of the history and associations of the thoroughfare known as the Haymarket, of the theatres that have succeeded one another on both sides of the street, and of the famous men and women whose faces were once familiar on its foot-walks. The associations of Albemarle and Grafton Streets are also lightly sketched, but more briefly. The book is pleasant both to look at and to read, though it is unfortunately disfigured by a few irritating misprints—as on p. 87, where Sir Robert Walpole is called the first Earl of Oxford,

INDEX TO THE CONTENTS OF THE COLE MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM. By George J. Gray. With portraits of Cole. Cambridge: Bowes and Bowes, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. viii, 170. Price 15s. net.

Cole, whose name is best known to the world in general as one of Horace Walpole's correspondents, was an antiquary of omnivorous tastes, and an indefatigable maker of notes and copier of documents. He bequeathed his very considerable collections to the British Museum on the rather absurd condition that they should not be opened for twenty years after his death, which took place in 1782. His manuscripts have been used and quoted by many antiquaries, especially those interested in Cambridge places and

subjects, and are recognized as a storehouse of very great value. The elaborate index of their contents, which Mr. Gray has prepared with characteristic thoroughness, will save much time and labour to future students and collectors. It reveals how very wide were Cole's interests, for the number and variety of subjects and places illustrated in his collections are extraordinary. Cambridge, town and county, is naturally prominent, but many other parts of England are represented. Under the various counties there are cross-references to the places therein which occur in the index. The book, which is sure of a permanent place among antiquarian books of reference, is well printed and suitably bound.

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THE EARLY NORMAN CASTLES OF THE BRITISH ISLES. By Ella S. Armitage. Forty-five plates and plans, by D. H. Montgomerie, F.S.A. London: John Murray, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xvi, 408. Price 15s. net.

Readers of the *Antiquary* will well recollect the admirable essay on "Irish Motes," from the pen of Mrs. Armitage, which appeared in these columns in 1906. The same writer made a long contribution to the *English Historical Review* in 1904 on "The Early Norman Castles of England," and also read a paper at an earlier date as to the motes of Norman Scotland before the northern Society of Antiquaries. All these papers are comprehended in the present volume, but in an amended and extended form, whilst much of the book is entirely new, especially with regard to Danish fortifications and the castle motes of Wales.

The chief object of the book is to prove that the castles, as originally built by the Normans throughout the British Isles, were earthworks with wooden buildings upon them, and to demolish the idea, usually held, that the Anglo-Saxons or any other pre-Norman race threw up the earthen mounds which have been generally assigned to them during recent years. This notion was first put forth, after an authoritative and vigorous fashion, by Dr. Round as long ago as 1894, and in Mrs. Armitage he has found an apt pupil, who has followed up the matter on similar lines after an exhaustive fashion.

It is impossible for any students of the fascinating subject of English castles to feel anything but gratitude to the late Mr. G. T. Clark for his two grand volumes issued in 1884 on the *Medieval Military Architecture in England*, for he was the first to put the matter on a basis at once scientific and popular. There can, however, be no doubt that he was in the main wrong in his interpretation of the Anglo-Saxon word *burgh*, and that he was far too confident in assigning many of these big hillocks or mounds to a pre-Norman date. These mistakes are driven home with relentless reiteration by Mrs. Armitage; but it is well to remember that there are undoubtedly some exceptions, though few in number, which tell in favour of Mr. Clark's theory. This book, valuable as it is, must not be too hastily accepted by careful antiquaries as the final word on the subject, because that final word cannot be said until there has been a great deal more excavation, scientifically carried on, as to the mounds in question.

Irrespective, however, of this controversy, the book before us is of great value as a scholarly contribution

to the origin of castles, both in stockaded earthwork and in stone, throughout the whole of the British Isles. Reviewers are, perhaps, too often tempted to say that such and such a book ought to be on the shelves of every intelligent reader, but in this case such a sentence can conscientiously be used with regard to all true antiquaries. The numerous plans add much to the value of the volume, though in one or two cases we wish they had been on a somewhat larger scale.

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KILMAURS PARISH AND BURGH. By D. M'Naught. With 36 illustrations and a map. Paisley: Alexander Gardner, 1912. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 386. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Kilmaurs is a large parish—some six miles by two—and ancient baronial burgh in the county of Ayr, and the author of this handsome and substantial volume is the parish schoolmaster. He has clearly spent much time and labour in the examination of original sources, and in the result has produced a book which does him very great credit. It is a parish history which does not make much appeal to the general public, though Mr. M'Naught has done his best to connect, "as far as possible, local facts and events with the contemporary history of Scotland," for there are no outstanding personalities or events to attract attention. But students of Scottish parochial history, as well as the many who must be locally interested in such a book, will find it well worth their attention. Mr. M'Naught traces the descent of the ancient barony of Kilmaurs, describes the various estates and their owners, the local antiquities, including a crannog which he himself discovered in 1880, the churches and their history, the succession of the ministers of the parish, the schools and schoolmasters, common lands, customs, industries, and very many other sides and aspects of the history of the parish. Among the best chapters are those which deal with the Session Records and the Burgh Records, especially the former, in which the extracts given afford amusing as well as sometimes distressing glimpses of life two to three hundred years ago in a Scottish parish under the inquisitorial tyranny of the minister and elders. A final chapter deals with the local geology, botany, ornithology, fære, and entomology. There are several documentary appendices and an index, which would be more useful if it were fuller. The numerous photographic illustrations are mostly of local buildings and worthies. The book, indeed, is a very complete piece of sound work, well and solidly done, which Mr. M'Naught may well regard with pride and satisfaction. As regards externals, he has been well served by his publishers.

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OUR ENGLISH CATHEDRALS. By the Rev. James Sibree. With many illustrations. London: Francis Griffiths, 1911. Two vols., crown 8vo., pp. 244, 286. Price 5s. net each volume.

Books on our English cathedrals are so numerous, and so varied in method and aim, that it is difficult to see where room can be found for a new venture. Mr. Sibree's modesty, however, to some extent disarms criticism. He evidently loves the fabrics he describes, and his hope that his book may be of service to those who have neither time nor inclination

for more detailed study should find fulfilment. Mr. Sibree describes the leading features of each cathedral, and makes a point of noting literary and historic associations. There are chapters on the Cathedral in English Scenery, and in English Poetry and Prose, and on "The Cathedral as a Product of Mediæval Genius, and its Evolution from Saxon to Renaissance." Many visitors to our cathedral towns should find these unpretending volumes useful and companionable tomes, easily slipped into the pocket, and giving in readable form the information which visitors most need. The photographic illustrations are very numerous, and as a rule good and effective. There is a brief glossary of architectural terms, and Mr. Sibree adds a few bibliographical notes, which on two pages are strangely headed "Biographical Notes."

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BUCKS BIOGRAPHIES: A SCHOOL BOOK. By Margaret M. Verney. Eighteen illustrations. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1912. Crown 8vo., pp. 256. Price 2s. 6d. net.

The object of this book—to interest the boys and girls of the county of Buckingham in the history of local worthies and through them in the general history of the county—is altogether praiseworthy; and the author has produced a volume which may well be read and enjoyed beyond the bounds of her own county. She has cast her net widely, and has interpreted her title with considerable liberality. The outlines of general history and the biographical sketches of the Buckinghamshire men and women whose life-stories were linked therewith are well and accurately written. The little book indeed thoroughly covers the ground selected. The only doubt we have is whether parts of it, at least, are not a trifle above the heads of those readers whose youthful sympathies it is desired to enlist. However, we hope our doubts are needless, and that the book will stimulate and encourage in the county of beeches a living interest in our island story, and an appreciation of the parts played in the long drama by Bucks men and women. The illustrations are mostly portraits, some of them not very effectively produced, and there is a good index.

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ELEMENTS OF NEGRO RELIGION. By W. J. Edmonston-Scott. Edinburgh: Edmonston-Scott and Co., 1910. 8vo., pp. xvi, 244. Price not stated.

The subtitle describes this extraordinary book as "A Contribution to the Study of Indo-Bantu Comparative Religion," and on p. xiii we learn that the aim of "the Science of Indo-Bantu Comparative Philology" is to prove "that about 4000 B.C., or thereby, lived a negro race in Bengal conveniently termed Indo-Bantu, which migrated westwards in course of time to the distant lands of Europe and Africa; and that its immediate representatives of to-day are the Kol negroes of Bengal, the Basques of Europe, and the Bantu negroes of Central and Southern Africa." This may prove enough for some readers. If anyone should ask when a negro race migrated to Europe, he may be interested to know that the author has in preparation a work on "The Negro Nations of Europe." Mr. Edmonston-Scott remarks that religion is not subject to evolution—"re-

ligion never progresses." From the many references to about 4000 B.C. as being a date "a short while after the Flood," the author apparently accepts the Usherian Biblical chronology. Mr. Edmonston-Scott "sees black." Adam and Eve were negroes. The occupants of British barrows, whose remains have been brought to light, were "Basques," and were buried with "negro ceremonial." The inhabitants of Canaan, before the Hebrew invasion, were negroes. Assertions are made from page to page that the "negro" believes this—the faith of the "negro" is that—but references are almost entirely lacking. It is waste of time, however, to take such a book seriously.

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The new number of the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal*, January, is distinguished by the last of Mr. C. E. Keyser's architecturally descriptive "Notes on the Churches of Aldermaston, Padworth, Englefield, and Tidmarsh," illustrated by sixteen fine photographic plates. These able articles, with their ample and beautiful illustrations, deserve reissue in a separate and permanent form. The number also contains some interesting extracts from a document in the Record Office relating to the capture and dispersal of a gang of notorious poachers in Windsor Forest in the years 1722-1725. In the *Architectural Review*, February, readers with antiquarian tastes will be attracted by Mr. Walter Godfrey's fully illustrated paper on "The New Exchange in the Strand," built in 1608 and taken down in 1737. Among much other good matter, printed and pictorial, we note some charming illustrations of old houses and cottages at Hendon. The March number has a paper on Méryon, the etcher, with some fine plates, and an illustrated article by Mr. A. W. Clapham on "William of Wykeham as a Castle Builder." We have also received the *Report*, so valuable to scientific men, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, for the year ended June 30, 1910; *Rivista d'Italia*, February, and a catalogue of topographical prints, etchings, and lithographs, and of views in water-colours and other drawings, dating from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries, from Max Ziegert, Hochstrasse 3, Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor, 62, Paternoster Row, London, stating the subject and manner of treatment.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.